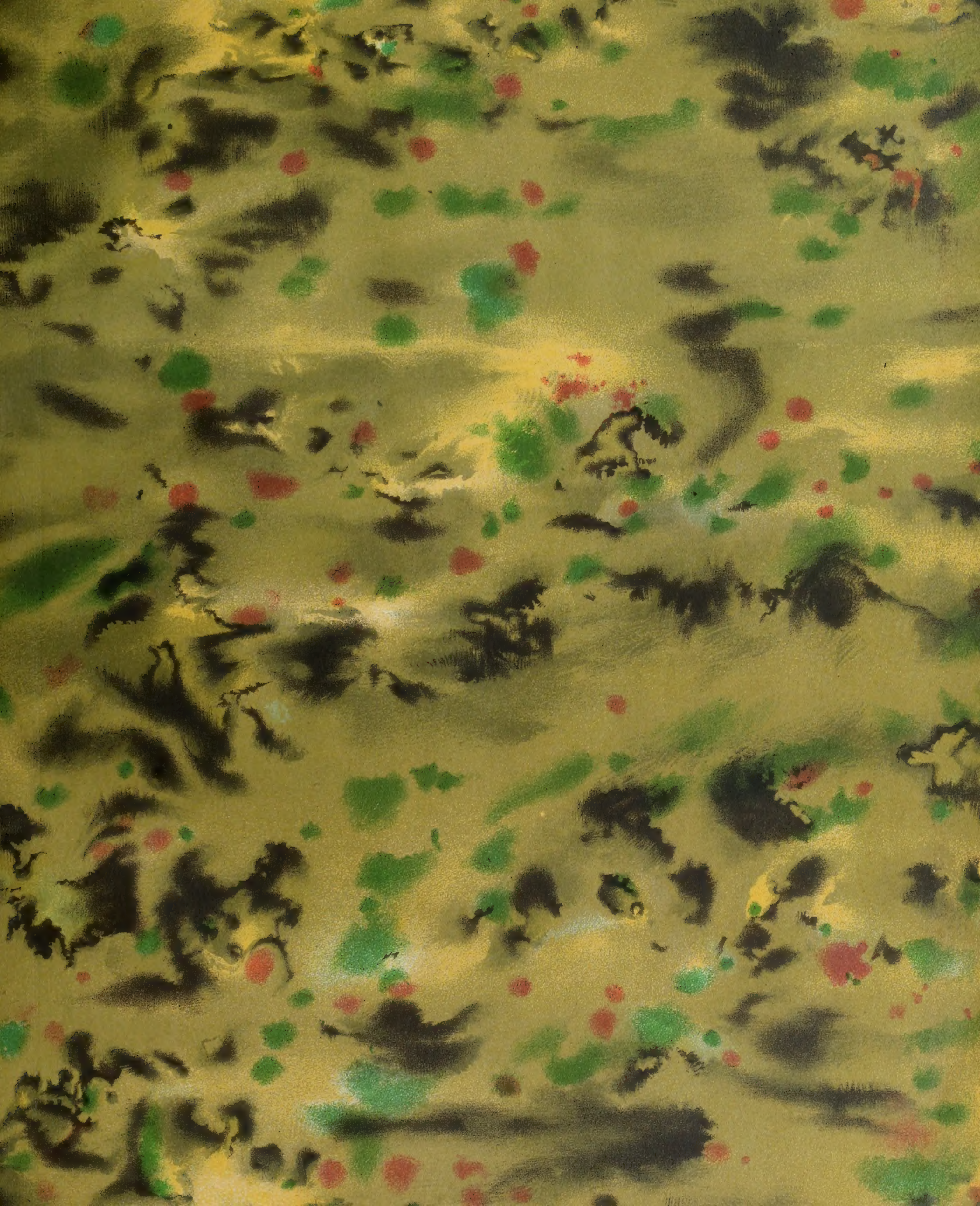


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/losangelesfrommo02mcgr_0

# LOS ANGELES

## *From the Mountains to the Sea*

SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION

The American Historical Society
Chicago and New York

1919

THE GETTY CENTER

Jno. C. McCoy

# Dr. John Craig McCoy

DR. JOHN CRAIG McCOY, 1853-1919. To the Colony of Virginia in 1750 came Thomas McCoy. In his "ain countree" he was "Laird Tammas McKay," a man of position and influence. Like many another of his countrymen, he came to spy out the new land, and, like those others, he cast his lot with the colonists, married, and founded a home. When his first-born, Cornelius by name, was two years old, the father undertook a journey to Scotland to further settle his affairs. This being accomplished, he set sail again for America. But when half the return journey was completed, he died from ship-fever, and was buried in mid-ocean.

Cornelius grew to rugged manhood in the new land, and had the honor to serve as aide to the great Washington during the Revolution. He founded a home in Albemarle County, Virginia, and there was born John, the father of Samuel, the father of Milton, the father of John Craig McCoy, the subject of this sketch.

To these same colonies came in 1737 Rev. John Craig, who was born in Ireland in 1715. He was educated in Edinburgh, and there married Isabella Helena Russel, a Scotch lady, in 1736. Coming to America, he first established himself in Delaware, but in one year moved to the Colony of Virginia, and settled at Fort Staunton in 1738.

Dr. John Craig became famous in Virginia for his ability as a preacher, his learning and his achievements. In Augusta County he builded both the Old Stone Church, Presbyterian, at Fort Defiance, and Tinkling Spring Church, of the same faith, in the years 1747 and 1748. Dr. John Craig was pastor of the Old Stone Church for forty years, and his grave is in the churchyard there. Time seems to have left no disintegrating trace upon the ivy-grown, gray stone walls of the Old Stone Church, and it is one of Virginia's most cherished landmarks.

Dr. John Craig was the father of George, who was the father of George, who was the father of John, who was the father of Joanna, who was the mother of Dr. John Craig McCoy.

It is a great asset in life to be born of such sturdy stock, and John Craig McCoy honored his ancestry.

Milton McCoy married Joanna T. Craig at Buffalo, Virginia, in 1852, and here, in 1853, John Craig McCoy was born.

The lure of the West, as always, was strong, and Dr. Milton McCoy, his wife and little two-year-old son undertook the hardships of pioneer life in the new State of Missouri. There, first at Tipton, then at Boonville, John Craig McCoy spent a happy, adventure filled boyhood, and prepared himself for his after usefulness.

A very important member of the household at Boonville was "Uncle Peter," who, having been a faithful bondman, remained a faithful servant for many years, indeed until age necessitated his retirement upon a plan provided by his beloved "white folks." The deeply religious, kindly old black man and the sensitively organized, rather delicate little boy were the greatest chums; and the boy often helped "Uncle Peter" with his duties, so that the two of them might "go a' fishin'." Through the beautiful groves, and on the banks of the streams, the two comrades spent many a summer afternoon, and the old black man not only taught the little boy the mysteries of woodcraft, and the habits of perch or catfish, but instructed him regarding many of the problems of life. Doctor McCoy perhaps never had a friend whom he loved and valued more than the "Uncle Peter" of his boyhood, and surely none whose homely philosophy he more often quoted.

Doctor McCoy was educated in Boonville, famous for her fine schools. The man among all his teachers who made the greatest impression upon him, and who had the greatest share in moulding his character, was Rev. S. W. Marston, D. D., a man not only of learning, but of fine, strong character, and high ideals. Finding in his pupil the eager mind and receptive heart which appealed so strongly to him, Doctor Marston gave him a love and comradeship which were later to bear such noble fruit in the large work for humanity which was the passion of Doctor McCoy's life.

He took his professional degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Missouri Dental College, now a part of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1881 he married Miss Mary Hester Rush, daughter of Rev. William M. Rush, D. D., whose illustrious ancestor was Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and later minister to the Court of St. James. In 1882 Doctor McCoy came to California in search of recreation and health. He was fascinated by the beauty and promise of Southern California, and within two months had bought land in what is now Orange County. Immediately thereafter he caused to be planted an orange grove and a vineyard on this land, together with the ornamental and varied fruit trees which would make a home here the ideal of his dreams.

Arranging for the care of his ranch during his absence, he returned to Missouri, to come again in eighteen months to his land of heart's desire, with his young wife and year-old son, William Milton McCoy.

Never a man enjoyed more all that California can give—mountains and sea, sunshine, fruit and flowers.

He belonged to that coterie of near-pioneers who reclaimed and developed Southern California. There was, of course, the outer circle of men who came when the country was divided into very large grants of land, made during the time when Spain controlled so much of the western continent. But as the fame of the country, its climate, its agricultural and horticultural possibilities became known beyond the eastern mountains, another generation, seeing and feeling the opportunity, inspired with the energy, the hope and determination of young manhood, came from the East and Middle West to do their part in building up the Land of the Setting Sun. Of these was Doctor McCoy.

Turning aside from his profession for a time, Doctor McCoy became an enthusiastic horticulturist. But his energy could not be confined to the limits of growing oranges and grapes. He saw that there would be, following his steps, a multitude to inhabit the valley, and he was zealous for the growing community in which he had made his home. He was active in securing immigration of the right kind, could always be counted on the side of real temperance and morality, and every movement toward the upbuilding of the community found in him an eager supporter. Truly he "built his house beside the road to be a friend to man." His was a soul impassioned with a desire to benefit mankind. He sowed beside all waters.

Life in the open on his ranch soon restored his physical health and he then resumed the practice of his profession, first in Orange, then in Santa Ana, and in 1896 he responded to the urge of many friends and moved to Los Angeles, to undertake a larger work, both professionally and for civic betterment.

Doctor McCoy was a man of strong religious convictions. He was a Baptist because he believed in the faith and practice of that denomination, but he was not bigoted. His life was an intense, but not a narrow one. He was a Christian man who did not feel that his duties were exhausted in attending church and paying his minister. His Christian influence radiated not only as a church man, but as a citizen and a philanthropist, interested in everything which concerned both the community and the state. His concern for the young led him to be a consistent enthusiast in the Sunday school work, in which he became a leader and an authority. Although engaged in Sunday school work for many years in the different cities where he had lived, the crowning effort of his life, in the opinion of those who knew him best, was the organization and launching of the Temple Baptist Bible School of Los Angeles. One of the original committee of twenty-five laymen who conceived and carried out the idea which culminated in the organization of the Temple Baptist Church, it was not strange that he should have been chosen to plan and lead the Bible school as its first superintendent. Rev. Robert J. Burdette used to say that "the school was born full grown." It lives today as a monument to Doctor McCoy's genius for organization, his untiring zeal, and, above all, to his character as a Christian gentleman. Always an ardent and fearless advocate of temperance, and a master at illustration, his teaching made a lasting impression upon the minds of those who were privileged to see and hear. Truly, the characteristics of Doctor McCoy's life were devotion to duty, love of mankind, and loyalty to God.

The following editorial, which appeared in the Pacific Dental Gazette for July, 1919, tells the story of his professional career in Southern California:

"To record the loss which dentistry has sustained in the death of Dr. John Craig McCoy is the sorrowful duty which we are called upon to perform. The dental profession in its national aspects, as well as in the field of the immediate activities of this beloved practitioner, has been deprived of the influence of a personality which has left in the annals of dentistry the indelible impress of years of unstinted devotion to the welfare of humanity. To him dentistry meant service; to him dentistry spelled a means of relieving human suffering; to him dentistry was a channel for the wide-spreading of the gospel of good health.

"In his relations toward family, friends, and confrères, he exemplified those attributes of character which, besides being admirable, are rewarded by love and respect. He was the nurturing father, the kind friend, the considerate confrère, but above all, he was the champion of right and justice. Altruistic to a fault, personal considerations counted for naught, if he could see in the issue a possible broadening of the dental horizon, a possible improvement in methods or devices which could help him and others in better serving his fellowmen.

"Already acquainted with some of the fundamental principles of dentistry under the tutelage of his father, Milton McCoy, M. D., D. D. S., he entered upon the collegiate study of dentistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and graduated therefrom in 1875. While in college Doctor McCoy had the great advantage of the friendship and interest of Doctor McKellops, who gave to him the benefit of his large experience and up-to-date methods. Such was his record as a student, and such unusual skill did he evidence that upon his graduation he was offered a partnership by Dr. H. L. Judd, whose reputation and ability were second to none. But family ties called Doctor McCoy back to his boyhood home, and a partnership with his father. As the study halls were left behind, a high conception of the deeds of dentistry to render it a more efficient instrument for good became the enduring passion of his life. He was indefatigable in this self-imposed duty, finding his greatest reward in the consciousness of services faithfully rendered.

"A born investigator and an insatiable reader of professional and general literature, no new device or method which promised to assist in the solution of any obscure dental problem was allowed to remain beyond his reach.

"Koller, of Vienna, in 1884 reported his experiments with cocaine in ophthalmic surgery. In 1885 Doctor McCoy was using the drug in his practice in California, and in 1886 reported upon its application in the removal of pulps. This incident is one of many examples in his life which testify to a progressiveness which was in evidence in all of his professional relations up to the very day when he left his office for the last time, only a few weeks ago, cheerful and smiling, even though in the throes of distressing pain.

"He saw in dental organizations the means of approximating his ideal of professional usefulness and dignity, and was the prime mover in the formation of the first dental society in Southern California. This, the Southern California Odontological Society, which he brought into being in 1883, we find today metamorphosed into one of the largest organizations of its kind in the West. It required, at a time when he was a resident of Orange, monthly trips to Los Angeles, to make arrangements for the meetings, bring the members together, and often furnish the literary program himself. But all of it—at a sacrifice to himself of time from his practice, to say nothing of the monetary phase of it—was done with a cheerful willingness born of his eagerness to serve his fellowmen through the profession in which he was so potent a factor, and to which he was so ardently devoted. In the parent association, The Southern California Odontological Society, he served as secretary for three consecutive terms, and in 1886 was elected to the presidency. He filled these offices in the efficient manner characteristic of the man. His services to dentistry were officially recognized by the State of California, and having labored so energetically in behalf of dental legislation that would protect the public from professional incompetency, he was elected a member of the Board of Dental Examiners and served for two consecutive terms. He tried to bring order out of the chaotic conditions surrounding dental practice in the state at that time, and while he accomplished much in barring the unscrupulous charlatans and in the prosecution of the violators of the law, he did so at a cost to himself in time, money and health deserving of the highest commendation and of the lasting gratitude of the profession in California.

"In 1898 Doctor McCoy read a paper before the Southern California Dental Association on the general health relations of the teeth, describing cases from his own practice and from personal observations, in which, in his belief, the systemic derangements had been caused by toxic conditions of the mouth and teeth, and the relief of those general disturbances by treatment original with himself at that time. Some fifteen years later the world awakened to the importance of considering the teeth in the light of infections.

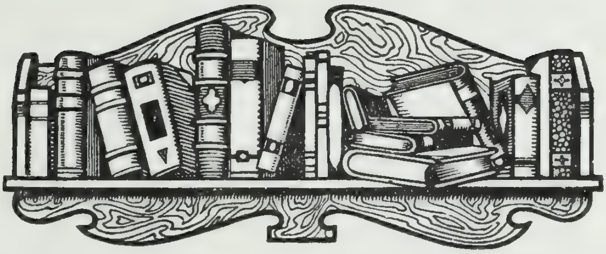
"Doctor McCoy was the pioneer in the entire West in introducing oral hygiene in the public schools, sowing in 1890 the good seeds which are now yielding their beneficial harvest. He read a paper before the American Medical Association in 1894 on the subject at the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair, which was widely copied in both medical and dental journals. Long before the great Forsythe Clynic of Boston had been founded, it was his dream to interest some wealthy patients in establishing such an institution in Los Angeles. May that dream yet be fulfilled.

"Doctor McCoy was one of the small coterie of Southern California dentists who pre-visioned the present College of Dentistry of the University of Southern California, aided in establishing it, and was a member of its faculty. He lived to be proud of an institution which has come to be an honor to the community and state.

"Doctor McCoy was a member of the Pacific Coast Dental Congresses in 1894 and 1905, and was one of the honorary presidents of the Panama-Pacific Dental Congress in 1915.

"The limitations of space prevent us from further enlarging this biographical recital of a man who so gracefully adorned the profession to which he contributed so bountifully; of a man who, through his religious convictions and teachings, helped us to see that the only reward of virtue is virtue, and the only way to have a friend is to be one. A noble man has been taken from the ranks. We mourn a loss to dentistry greater than this modest tribute could depict, and bow in respect and admiration to the memory of a life spent in an unselfish abandon that thereby he could more liberally add to the comforts of those in the province of his ministrations. We mourn the removal from among us of one dearly beloved and most highly esteemed as a friend and adviser."

Doctor McCoy passed away after a surgical operation on June 12, 1919, and sleeps in beautiful Hollywood Cemetery, guarded by the mountains that were his friends, and beneath the blue skies of his beloved California.



Geo. Mack

# George Mack

FOR the past dozen years George Mack has been a factor in the oil and other development work in the Southwest, and has become well known among the mining interests centered at Los Angeles. He is a thorough business man, has had wide training in various affairs, and closed one of the largest deals in oil property transacted in recent years.

Mr. Mack was born in Waupaca County, Wisconsin, December 31, 1863, son of George and Mary (Hodge) Mack. When he was a child his parents moved to Stuart, Iowa, where he acquired his education in the grammar and high schools and later in the State Normal School. When he was nineteen years old he went to the Northwest to seek his opportunities, and at Salem, Oregon, was deputy county clerk of Marion County for three years. At Portland, Oregon, he was associated with Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company, wholesale implement dealers, as superintendent of their collection department for ten years. Resigning this office, he removed to Wallowa County, Oregon, and was cashier of the First Bank of Joseph until 1907.

Mr. Mack came to Los Angeles in 1907 to become associated with E. A. Montgomery, a boyhood friend, in the varied and important mining and other interests of the latter. Mr. Mack became treasurer of the Skidoo Mines Company, owned and operated by Mr. Montgomery. Since 1914 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Paunco Excelsior Oil Company, whose chief property is in the Paunco district, near Tampico, Mexico. In 1917 Mr. Mack accomplished the closing of the sale of the Paunco Excelsior Oil Company property to the Standard Oil Company, a transaction involving a million dollars. Mr. Mack is also secretary and treasurer of the Topila Petroleum Company.

Mr. Mack, whose offices are in the Investment Building, in Los Angeles, is a member of the Masonic Order, the Elks, and is a republican voter. At Salem, Oregon, April 11, 1888, he married Lo Ruhamah Chapman. They have two daughters, Nina, wife of H. S. Gibson of Joseph, Oregon, and Helen, wife of A. K. Parker, cashier of a bank at Enterprise, Oregon.

# Martin V. McQuigg

WITHOUT the definite talent for organization with which a few men of the many are endowed, the opening up of new territories, the development of natural resources and the expansion of business would often be delayed. This organizing faculty, working on a stable business foundation, produces marvelous results that benefit the entire sphere of commercial life. In this connection attention may be called to a man of great achievement in this line, Martin V. McQuigg, who has home and maintains offices at Los Angeles. Mr. McQuigg has been officially connected with many of the greatest developments in the oil industry in the country for a number of years, and in addition to other positions of prominence, is president of the American Fuel, Oil & Transportation Company, which company recently made the largest single contract for the purchase of fuel oil in the history of the United States, the quantity being over 100,000,000 barrels, several ships having been chartered and twenty 10,000 ton tankers are now under construction for the delivery of this oil in Europe.

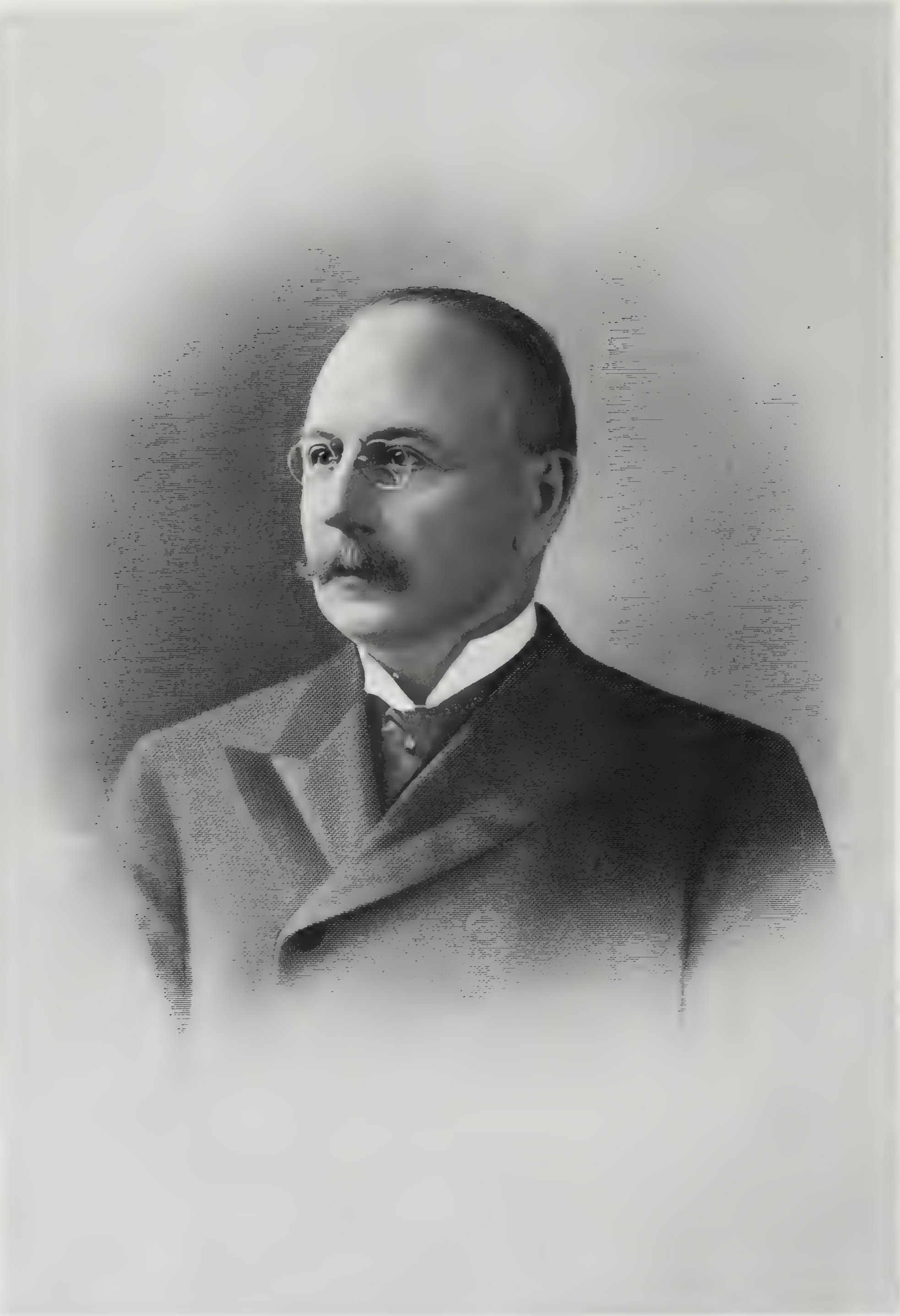
Martin V. McQuigg was born in Wright County, Missouri, September 15, 1861. His parents were Martin V. and Frances (Weaver) McQuigg. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, then entered a general store in a clerical capacity, at a salary of $200 a year for the first eighteen months, after that receiving a share of the profits, and by the time he was twenty years old was so highly appreciated for business sagacity, that he was admitted to partnership.

In 1889 Mr. McQuigg sold his store interest and went to Ontario, Cal., where he organized the Citizens Bank, of which he was cashier and a director for ten years, when he resigned the office of cashier, but is still a stockholder of the bank. During this interval he had organized a number of irrigation water companies. In 1900 he went to Kern County, California, where he began oil operating and organized the Euclid Oil Company, and the Globe Oil Company, and is yet president of both companies. In 1902 he organized the Monterey County Gas & Electric Company, of which he was president, this company operating the water, electric light and gas systems of Salinas; the gas, electric light and electric railway system of Pacific Grove, Santa Cruz and Capitola, California, and the Watsonville Railway, of Watsonville, California, which was later merged with the Santa Cruz Electric Railway, which later became the Union Traction Company. Mr. McQuigg sold his interests in 1906.

In 1902 he organized the Independent Oil Company, of which he was president for one year and treasurer and director since then. One of his associates in the organization of this company was Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the United States Interior Department. In 1907 Mr. McQuigg again exercised his faculty for business organization, in founding the Exchange National Bank of Long Beach, California, of which he was manager until 1914, when he sold out. In 1907 he also organized the Traders Oil Company, of which he is president, and in 1918 he organized the Traders Oil Corporation, formed to acquire the interests of the Traders and other oil companies. In 1919 he organized the American Fuel, Oil and Transportation Company of

Delaware, with offices at 170 Broadway, New York City, of which company he is president. This company has absorbed the Traders Oil Company and has large interests in South America, owning three and a half million acres of land there. The company is engaged in oil producing, transportation enterprises, in oil, marketing and refining, and also owns a large acreage in Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Mexico. Only men of the keenest business capacity and commercial experience can successfully handle an enterprise of such vast proportions.

Mr. McQuigg was married at Seymour, Missouri, December 25, 1884, to Miss Clara Robertson, who died in 1899, survived by three children: Frank, who is general field manager of the Traders Oil Company; Harry, who is petroleum engineer, has charge of the Kansas development for the Traders Oil Company; and Clara Louise, who resides at home. Mr. McQuigg's second marriage took place at Pasadena, California, June 22, 1905, to Miss Annie Wood, whose father, Almon Wood, came to California with the pioneers.



# Howard Frost

IN THE clay products industry of Southern California and the West no name has stood for more constructive effort and a larger scope of enterprise than Frost. Howard Frost is now president of the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, a great industry which was founded by his father the late Charles H. Frost, in 1887.

Charles H. Frost, who died October 9, 1916, deserves to rank high among the business builders of Los Angeles. He was born at Ithaca, New York, June 9, 1844, son of George P. and Eliza Little (Benjamin) Frost. His grandfather, George P. Frost, was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. Charles H. Frost received his early education in Ithaca and Chicago, and finally in a high school at Quincy, Illinois. In 1862, at the age of eighteen he left school and as his father refused to permit him to enlist as a fighting man he took employment in the commissary department as a civilian at Chicago. Two years later he was transferred to the quartermaster's department at Cincinnati and promoted to cashier, where he remained two years more.

His first business was life insurance, connected with the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He became its secretary and in 1868 resigned to join the United States Life Insurance Company of New York as manager of the western department. He continued that work until 1877.

Charles H. Frost first entered the pressed brick business in 1877, when he organized a large company with a capital of $500,000 in Chicago. He was made general manager and was its directing head for ten years. He acquired an independent fortune in the business, and came to California in 1887. Being unwilling to retire he organized in 1887 the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company, and became its president and general manager. The business was capitalized for $500,000 and some of the foremost business men of Los Angeles were associated with Mr. Frost in the enterprise. The main plant is at Los Angeles and there are other plants at Santa Monica, Point Richmond, and the newest and one of the largest at Alberhill, Riverside County, and the output is distributed throughout the coast. Charles H. Frost was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, of the Building Trades Club of New York and the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. On November 19, 1869, at Davenport, Iowa, he married Helen I. Sherman. They became the parents of two children, Lida E., Mrs. L. J. Huff and Howard.

Howard Frost was born in Chicago, August 28, 1883, and was a small child when brought to Los Angeles. He entered the public schools in 1889 and at the age of thirteen attended the Gunnery School for Boys at Washington, Connecticut, for four years, the Belmont School for Boys at Belmont, California, a year and a half, spent one year in Occidental College in Los Angeles, and completed his education with another year at the University of Southern California.

After leaving school Mr. Frost entered the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company and started in at the factory for the purpose of acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of every phase of the business. His first duties were that of shipping clerk and time keeper, and he worked in all the various departments from the factory to the general offices. He was general manager of the Richmond plant during the first year of its operation in 1907. Later he was elected vice-president and in 1913 became president of this prominent corporation. He is also a director of the Business Men's Co-operative Association, is a member of Sunset Lodge No. 352, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and is a Presbyterian and a republican. On August 31, 1904, he married Alice Mae Bond. They have one son, John Laurence, born in 1912.

Domingo Amestoy

# Domingo Amestoy

IF THE old timers in California one of the names that can be recalled most fitly is Domingo Amestoy. He arrived in California shortly after the discovery of gold. While he engaged in mining, that was not his permanent vocation. His interests lay chiefly in the field of ranching and stock raising, and from his accumulating resources he made a handsome fortune and used it wisely and well.

He was born at St. Pierre d' Irube, France, in 1822. The spirit of adventure was in him. At the age of fourteen, after completing his education, he left France and went to Argentine in South America. He learned the trade of shoemaker and followed it until 1851. That year brought him to California after a voyage of six months around Cape Horn. At San Francisco he remained a brief time and then went to the placer mines of Tuolumne County. He soon found employment on a large ranch, and worked until he had saved enough to buy some stock of his own. He brought his small herd south to the vicinity of Santa Barbara, but always marketed his cattle by driving them north to San Francisco. Later he moved to Los Angeles, and worked for a sheep rancher named Noriega. Again he went through the laborious process of saving his earnings and gradually accumulating a flock of his own. He finally bought 650 acres near Los Angeles at Rosecranz. From that time on he increased his holdings in Los Angeles and surrounding country. In 1888 he acquired 4,500 acres in the San Fernando Valley known as the Encino Ranch. This has been one of the noted ranch holdings in Southern California. Not long after acquiring that magnificent property Domingo Amestoy retired, and his death occurred January 11, 1892.

He was one of the charter members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank. He was a Catholic and in politics a republican.

He had already accumulated considerable property in California when he went back to France and married a girl from his own country. Mary Elizabeth Amestoy was born in 1843 and died March 17, 1891. She became the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Junita A. Glass, A. J., J. B., Mrs. Louis Sentous, Jr., Peter D., Michael F., Joseph P. and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wells, all of whom reside in Los Angeles.

## Michael F. Amestoy

MICHAEL F. AMESTOY, who during his active career has represented many of the extensive interests of the Amestoy family in Los Angeles, was born in Los Angeles, January 29, 1877, son of the late Domingo Amestoy, whose interesting career as a California old timer precedes this sketch.

Michael was well reared and liberally educated. He was under the instruction of a private tutor in the family home to the age of fifteen, and then took the classical course of St. Vincent's College for five years. Mr. Amestoy handled many of the details of his father's estate, especially the Los Angeles property, until 1900. In that year the interests were incorporated as the Amestoy Estate Company, of which Michael F. Amestoy was president until 1913. Since that date he has looked after his private affairs.

He is a member of the Elks Order, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and is a Catholic. In New York City June 22, 1905, he married Miss Elizabeth Munn. They have three children, Michael F., Jr., born in Los Angeles, September 10, 1910, is in St. Brendan's parochial school; John, born April 28, 1915, and William, born on March 19, 1917.

Johanna Jarchow.    J.H.F. Jarchow

# Joachim H. F. Jarchow

IT IS difficult to do full credit in a brief sketch to the life history of the late Mr. Jarchow, who for more than forty years made his home at San Gabriel and during that time gave the best that was in him and of his influence to the growth and welfare of his community. His life story is that of a self-made man, one who came poor and alone to American shores, and exemplified the finest virtues of the pioneer in the conquest of the Middle and the Far West.

He arrived in this country more than sixty years ago, reaching New York with a single dollar in his pocket, one-half of which he spent for his first American breakfast. From humble and inauspicious beginnings he made steady progress by force of his industry, integrity and application and honest efforts. In his declining years he enjoyed the fruits of his well spent career at his attractive home at Mission Road and Main streets in San Gabriel, where amid his orange groves and flowers, surrounded by friends and neighbors, he quietly passed away September 21, 1919, when in his ninety-fifth year.

The late Mr. Jarchow was born January 13, 1825, in the northern portion of Germany about fifty miles from the city of Hamburg. He grew up on a farm. At an early age he learned to assume his share of farm duties. As a boy he milked the cows and did other farm tasks fitted to his size and strength. He was eighteen years of age when his father died. Being the oldest of seven children he conscientiously assumed increased responsibilities in looking after the family and remained on the home farm until he was nearly thirty years of age. Then, having seen his brothers and sisters come to manhood and womanhood, he determined to seek the greater opportunities of America. October 20, 1853, he sailed from Hamburg on a sailing vessel. After three months on the ocean the boat reached New York harbor January 10, 1854. There he met a friend who supplied him with transportation to Buffalo. At Buffalo he cut wood for a time, and soon found an opportunity to work on a small farm at wages of $10.00 a month and board. He milked cows, looked after the stock and did other farm work. The second year his wages were raised to $12.00 a month. His next employment was on a large milk farm, where he milked twenty or more cows night and morning. When he tired of this employment he made the next important step in his pioneer progress, going out in Minnesota Territory, and at Stillwater for one year, 1856-57, he worked in a lumber yard. He also took up a government claim. About the time the Civil war began in America he and his three brothers went to a point twenty miles below Memphis, Tennessee, and took a contract to cut wood. Soon the trend of fighting moved in their direction and the brothers gave up their enterprise and returned to Minnesota where they resumed farming on their claim. Jointly they had a hundred twenty acres, most of which they cleared and improved and brought under cultivation. They were stock farmers, and while in Minnesota Mr. Jarchow did much to improve and raise the standard of dairy cows in his district. He and his brothers were the first settlers in their particular locality, and they did real pioneer work in laying the foundation of a civilization which later comers enjoyed.

Mr. Jarchow left Minnesota and came to California in 1876, the centennial year. Tales of the marvelous resources and wonders of the Southwest were being continually read at that time as at present, and Mr. Jarchow finally determined to test the words of others by his own personal observation. Selling his Minnesota farm he arrived in San Gabriel, February 28, 1876. At first he rented a small tract but soon bought his home place of ten acres. This land like most of the lands around San Gabriel at that time, was raw and practically unproductive. Once again Mr. Jarchow started in as a pioneer, in a manner repeating what he had done in Minnesota many years previous. He set out an orange grove, from year to year added to the beauty and adornments of his home. While without experience in the growing of citrus fruit, orange culture seemed to come natural with him, and in the course of time he was regarded as an authority on orange growing in his valley. At an early day he sold his oranges for as high as $5.00 a box. One season his oranges were awarded the only gold medal given by the Pasadena Fair. He had many other medals given his crop at fairs and exhibits, and he probably took more satisfaction in the superior quality of his fruit than in the financial profit that he gathered. He was identified with every progressive movement in his locality, being a member of the Grange in early years. He used his influence and co-operated with his neighbors in creating and perfecting the water system for the irrigation of the lands in his district, and for a number of years served as water superintendent. Throughout his residence at San Gabriel he was known as a stanch friend of education and served his school district very capably as a member of the Board of School Trustees.

Mr. Jarchow was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sophia Bruck. They were married in Minnesota, in 1862. Her death occurred in San Gabriel, in 1900. Two years later at San Gabriel Mr. Jarchow married Mrs. Johanna Kretchmer, widow of Otto Kretchmer and daughter of Henry Lahl. Mrs. Jarchow was born in Germany and came to the United States February 16, 1882.

Melvina Adele Lott

# Mrs. Melvina A. Lott

TO A "native son" there is great distinction in belonging to a family founded in California by those sturdy pioneers, the "forty-niners," equalled by the pride displayed by those of New England birth in descent from passengers on the historic Mayflower. Therefore, it is but natural that Mrs. Melvina A. Lott is proud of the fact that she is a niece of the famous Remi Nadeau, known all over the West as proprietor of the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company, and later as the builder of the old Nadeau House that still stands at First and Spring streets, then the finest portion of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Lott was brought from Vermont to Los Angeles when a child during 1875. Her people were Canadians, who spent a few years in Vermont prior to making the long trip overland to the "land of promise." They, too, were practical and bought considerable property at Los Angeles. Mrs. Lott's mother, Adele Nadeau, was the youngest of fifteen children, all of whom were born in Canada. She was born in 1841, had a beautiful voice and at eighteen was the leading soprano in Quebec Cathedral. She married Michel LaPointe in 1861. They had eight children, of whom Mrs. Lott is the second, and five are still living. The father died in Los Angeles in 1909, and the mother in 1910.

In 1884 Mrs. Lott married Austin E. Lott, who for seventeen years was agent for Mr. Nadeau. Soon after his marriage he bought the teams and outfit of Mr. Nadeau, and taking his young wife to the mining camp at Daggett, he continued the freighting business, she keeping the books. During the last sixteen years of his life Mr. Lott lived in Los Angeles and there his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Lott have a son, Esperance A. Lott, and a daughter, who is now Mrs. H. M. Keller. At his death Mr. Lott left his widow some very valuable property, located opposite Pershing Square, where she now resides. She was subsequently married to a man bearing the same name as her first husband, but not related.

A lady of large means, Mrs. Lott's heart is as richly endowed with a wealth of sympathy and generosity as her purse with gold, and her benefactions are numerous and varied. A consistent member of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, which she joined when but twelve years old, she has made it many donations, the latest being a $10,000 chimes equipment for the new church edifice, her name and subscription heading the list. She also financed the First Methodist Episcopal Church Red Cross Auxiliary of over 1,700 members, and is a life member of five church societies of Los Angeles. During the past two years she has been an earnest worker in the Red Cross, has been a leader in rummage sales, bazaars, and kindred benefactions, and raised for the cause thousands of dollars. She obtained materials from factories and, with her helpers, made at her home over 300 rugs, her output in salvage consisting of everything from rags to gold and silver. An unusual privilege was conferred upon her in that she was the only person, aside from Red Cross headquarters, allowed to sell the products of her gathering and manufacture. During two years she worked indefatigably in this noble cause, and the highest Red Cross medal was conferred upon her.

While Mrs. Lott did not arrive in California until the pioneer period was past, she imbibed much of the spirit of those glorious days and possessed some of the characteristics of the men and women who raised standards of hearty, wholesome hospitality, generous, open-handed friendship, and a fearlessness in supporting what they believed to be right and good. As long as such persons as Mrs. Lott remain, Los Angeles will continue to live up to its name, and the spirit of the founders of the "Golden State" will continue to animate it and its works.

Perhaps the finest crown of long experience and achievement is the spirit of humility which is found in all really wise people. Many of her close friends and co-workers have long known Mrs. Lott for her literary ability, especially as a writer of verse, much of which has been heard in church and charity entertainments. The quality of her verse and the spirit just noted above is best expressed in the following stanzas from the pen of Mrs. Lott:

What can I say that has not been said?
Of the pleasant things in life?
What can I tell that has not been told
Of all the world's sadness and strife?

What can I see no other has seen?
The beautiful everywhere found—
I can see with just my own viewpoint—
All the bad and the good around.

What can I hear not heard by others?
There is music in everything.
It's just within self, in mind and will
That gives all a musical ring.

What can I be no other has been?
Nothing but my only self, Me,
For there were never two just alike,
So I can just one pattern be.

What can I do that has not been done
In this world of pleasure and strife?
It is only character that counts—
In the building to make a life.

What can I love any more than you?
Only that which belongs to me—
As personal gifts from God I love;
And that is just as it should be.

What can I take with me when I go?
Not an item more than can you.
We bring nothing in, take nothing out,
'Tis something we can not undo.

What are the pleasures to be enjoyed,
By the taste, touch, hearing or sight—
Not enjoyed by the first here on earth?
The answer is none, and 'tis right.

When I pass on and my story told,
  I'll be worth just this, hear me say!
Not one cent less, or one penny more—
  Than what I have given away.

When I shall go to the Great Beyond—
  And the song of my life is sung—
I'll be remembered by just one thing;
  And that will be, what I have done.

A. W. Burnham

# Rufus W. Burnham

RUFUS W. BURNHAM is one of the oldest men in the service of the internationally known mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Company. That firm was established in New York in 1841. While one of the oldest mercantile agencies in America and with a widespread service that makes the name "Dun" a common phrase in commercial transactions, it is a matter of interest to note that Mr. Burnham became associated with the company more than forty years ago and has therefore been in its service through more than half of its total existence.

Mr. Burnham, who has had charge of the Los Angeles branch agency since 1894, took charge of this office seven years after it was established in 1887. The first location of R. G. Dun & Company in Los Angeles was 232 North Main Street, where the office was maintained over twenty years, and since 1908 Mr. Burnham has had his headquarters in the International Bank Building. Through the experienced direction of Mr. Burnham the Dun & Company agency has become an indispensable factor to the business community, and has facilities for the most perfect and reliable information as to credits and financial conditions generally.

Mr. Burnham was born in Windham, Connecticut, January 21, 1851, and was only three months old when his father, William Burnham, died. His mother, Ellen (Bass) Burnham, is still living, at the age of ninety years, and retains her faculties almost unimpaired. She resides at Andover, Connecticut.

Mr. Burnham was educated in public and private schools at Windham, Connecticut, and Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and as a young man went to work in a book and stationery house at Norwich, Connecticut. He was employed there seven years and after that was with a dry goods house at Hartford, Connecticut. He first came to the West in 1877, and in 1878 entered the employ of the R. G. Dun & Company at Kansas City. He was sent to Denver, Colorado, as manager of the company's agency there in 1880, but resigned in 1884, and for thirty-five years has made his home on the Pacific Coast. For ten years he spent most of his time traveling as a reporter for Dun & Company, and in 1894 took the management of the Los Angeles office.

During his long residence in Los Angeles he has been a valued leader in many movements for the upbuilding and progress of the city and county. He served on the executive committee of the Municipal League since it was organized until 1914, and for several years was first vice president. He was a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce from January, 1912, to January, 1916, and has been a member of its more important committees. In 1896, during the first McKinley campaign, he was one of the five members of the executive committee of the Business Men's Sound Money Club. He is a member of the Sixth Agricultural District Association, in charge of the Exposition Park, and served as chairman in 1919. Mr. Burnham is also a member of one of the most exclusive clubs in the city, the Sunset Club, which he served as president in 1908. He is a member of the Jonathan Club, City Club, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and during the war was very active as a leader in both the Red Cross and Liberty Bond campaigns, heading a team in support of both organizations.

Mr. Burnham resides at the Bryson Apartments. He married, at Oakland, California, December 30, 1887, Miss Marion Bennison. She died at Los Angeles February 8, 1917. Mr. Burnham has one daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Oakley of Los Angeles, who was born at Oakland and educated in the Los Angeles High School and is a graduate of Marlboro School for Girls at Los Angeles and of Dana Hall in Wellesley. Mrs. Oakley has two daughters, Barbara and Jean, natives of Los Angeles.

# John Joseph Jenkins

WHETHER he is known by personal acquaintance—a privilege esteemed by many of the leading business men and citizens of Los Angeles—or by the thousands and hundreds of thousands who know his name as a symbol of good service in connection with the City Dye Works and Laundry Company, the outstanding feature of John Joseph Jenkins is an unlimited energy for work and a never-ending desire to make his work of real benefit and service to his fellowmen.

A great many people work as a necessary prerequisite to getting something they need or desire. Though Mr. Jenkins began to make his living by work when eleven or twelve years of age, apparently he has not yet become satisfied that work is entitled to be followed by rest. Some of his old friends recall an incident that when he was a boy in St. Paul, Minnesota, and worked as a devil in a printing establishment, he showed an extraordinary ability at feeding a printing press at a rate of speed and precision unknown in that shop. He was feeding the press rapidly because that was his way of expressing his character and his energy, and not merely for the sake of promoting himself higher on the pay roll. His enthusiasm was not shared by his fellow workmen and did not become contagious, since one night a burly Irishman met him outside the shop and warned him that he must slow down in his speed and be satisfied with producing only the normal output agreed upon by his fellow employes. He was not convinced then nor since that this was a sound principle for either the individual or an organization of labor, and rather than conform, he just naturally discharged himself, and has been more or less an active opponent of union labor to this day, particularly so far as the unions countenance and uphold a practice of holding back the individual desire to do one's best. However, this is only incidental to his main career, and is mentioned here largely for the light it throws on Mr. Jenkins' working ambition.

He was born in Philadelphia, June 11, 1869, son of George Spratt and Marietta (Carrell) Jenkins. His paternal ancestors were Welsh Quakers. His grandfather, David Hall Jenkins, was born June 9, 1812, at Philadelphia, while his wife was born in Monmouth, New Jersey, in April, 1812. On his father's side Mr. Jenkins is a great-great-grandson of John Chapman, who served as a private soldier in Capt. William Price's company with the Chester County Pennsylvania Militia in 1777. There were seven Jenkinses who were ministers of the gospel. The family history goes back to 1667 to Morgan Rhydderch, an old chieftain, who was a grandson of Griffith Ap Griffith, of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

George Spratt Jenkins was born in Covington, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1844, and died at Los Angeles June 26, 1918, at the age of seventy-four. During the Civil war he was with a Pennsylvania regiment for four years and six months, being a lieutenant when mustered out. He was retained in service a number of months after the close of the war. By profession he was an expert accountant. He had lived in Los Angeles about twelve years. His wife was born in New York City August 1, 1850, of English ancestry. She died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1896. John Joseph is the only one now living of five children, two of whom died in infancy. There were also two daughters, one of whom was Gertrude Thompson Jenkins, named after the Long Island family of Thompsons. She died at Spokane, Washington, in 1914.

John Joseph Jenkins has been earning his own way since he was eleven years old. In the summer of 1881, when President Garfield was shot, young Jenkins was selling newspapers on the streets of Philadelphia. He continued to live in Philadelphia until he was thirteen years of age, attending the common schools as opportunity offered. From there he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, working for a time in a cracker and candy factory, then in a wholesale stationery and drug house, and afterwards started to learn the printer's trade, with results which have already been noted. He made many friends in St. Paul, especially among the French Canadians there. He had some part in city politics. Later he became associated with the St. Paul Title Insurance Company. Its general superintendent sent him to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to lay the foundation for a title insurance company in that state and city. He laid that foundation, though at the same time he was in competition with a million and a half dollar corporation. He formed an abstract company called the Bissell, Millard & Jenkins Abstract Company. Later Mr. Millard left to become secretary of a big business organization in Chicago. Mr. Jenkins had most of the business responsibility for carrying out the plans of his aged associate, Colonel Bissell, who soon afterwards died, leaving the affair incomplete. The business was a long cherished ambition of Colonel Bissell, and in order to complete it, Mr. Jenkins organized what was known as the Lawyers Title Abstract Company, all the stock being sold to lawyers. Mr. Jenkins personally took upon himself the matter of selling the stock, though without experience in that line. The first lawyer he approached on the subject was Philander Knox, known in American history as secretary of state and now United States senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox not only took a kindly interest in the young stock salesman, giving him a great deal of good advice, but placed his own name on the top line of the stock subscribers. In about two years after the death of Colonel Bissell, Mr. Jenkins had the company well organized and was its general manager. At that point his health broke down, and he had to retire. In the meantime he had read a great deal of title law and had almost a lawyer's knowledge of this subject.

In the meantime, while making a trip for Colonel Bissell, Mr. Jenkins' fertile mind had conceived the idea of a service whereby a man's suit might be taken care of in the same way that his shirts were handled by laundries. The idea itself was original and the execution of it was big and important under the directing genius of Mr. Jenkins. He formed the Enterprise Pressing Company at Pittsburgh, and built up the industry to most promising proportions. Five years later his health again broke down and he sold out and in 1899 came to Los Angeles, expecting to see California and die, but found so much inspiraton, as well as health, in the West that he determined to remain and live.

In 1899 Mr. Jenkins bought a half interest in a small plant, which properly speaking could not be considered even the corner stone or any part of the foundation of the present magnificent establishment known as the City Dye Works and Laundry Company. The plant had a one-horse wagon for delivery, employed six persons, and its boiler was capable of carrying only five pounds of steam. This little shop was at 345 South Broadway. Without considering the subsequent history of twenty years' steady growth and expansion, it is sufficient to say that the City Dye Works, of which Mr. Jenkins is president and manager, is now a big plant, with branch stores at Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena and Ocean Park, and altogether employs 300 persons. The main plant itself covers four acres, located at 3000 Central Avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second streets. The concern maintains forty automobile delivery wagons and has one of the largest if not the largest private garage in the city. The National Association of Cleaners and Dyers has called this one of the model establishments of the kind in the United States. It is a big industry, divided into many departments, there being a special organization and department for gloves, garments, blankets and laces, carpets, hats, ostrich feathers.

Mr. Jenkins was one of the two original Southern California good roads boosters. Together with Robert C. Lennie, long since deceased, he built the first bicycle path from Los Angeles to Santa Monica out of a fund raised through the sale of good roads buttons to the bicycle riders of that period. This well-constructed six-foot roadway was the object lesson that awakened the public to the idea of improved highways, which has since resulted in our splendid system of boulevards. Mr. Jenkins was also secretary of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association and a member of the executive committee who laid out the auto road through the Salton Desert in Imperial Valley and demonstrated the practicability of constructing a highway through what was formerly an impassable desert waste to automobiles.

More recently Mr. Jenkins was the man behind an entirely new and unique organization of the Pacific Coast, a commercial yarn dyeing establishment known as the Jenkins-Wright Company, Ltd., yarn dyers and bleachers. This is the only establishment of its kind on the coast, and handles practically all the commercial work in that line between San Diego and Seattle. At the present writing improvements are under way for the purpose of doubling the size of the yarn dyeing plant until it will have a capacity for 10,000 pounds of worsted and 10,000 pounds of cotton yarn per week. There will also be a fireproof storage with a capacity of 500,000 pounds of yarn.

As this brief article has endeavored to show, Mr. Jenkins has had an interesting career and has an interesting individuality. His personal character is appreciated by his many friends and associates in the various bodies of York Rite Masonry and the Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Jonathan Club, Brentwood Country Club, Wilshire Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and the South Coast Yacht Club, of which he was one of the first commodores. He is a member of the Chemist Club of New York, belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, and for five years while living at Pittsburgh was a member of the Naval Reserve and rose to the grade of junior lieutenant. He was on the old battleship Maine the year before it was blown up in Havana harbor. Politically he is a republican.

October 6, 1896, at Pittsburgh, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Hilda B. Lowry of that city, the daughter of the late Washington Lowry, who at one time was mayor of East Liberty, Pennsylvania, and became prominent in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Jenkins was born and educated at Pittsburgh.

A. A. Eckstrom

# Albert Axel Eckstrom

ALBERT AXEL ECKSTROM, who was one of the founders and for many years vice president of the California Furniture Company of Los Angeles, was a native son of California, and his life, though terminated at the end of sixty years, was a complete exemplification of the dignity of labor, the beauty of friendship, and all the fruits that flow from sincerity and integrity of character.

He was born at Stockton, California, March 25, 1859, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stuart) Eckstrom. His father was a native of Stockholm, Sweden, and came directly to California around the Horn to San Francisco. While at Stockton he met Miss Elizabeth Stuart. She was a direct descendant of the Stuarts of Scotland, where she was born. As a girl she came to Stockton by way of the Isthmus to visit a married sister, and in this sister's home she married Mr. Eckstrom. They were the parents of a large family, the late Albert A. being the second son.

He acquired his early education in the schools of Stockton and later attended the Franciscan College at Santa Barbara. He served an apprenticeship at the upholstery trade at San Francisco. On returning to Stockton he engaged in business for himself before he was twenty-one years of age. Not long afterward he sold out and went back to San Francisco, where he married Daisy E. L. Webb of that city, a member of another pioneer California family. Her father, John M. Webb, was born in England in 1806, and came to New York when very young. He was a California forty-niner, and after a few years in the mines around Sacramento took up his residence in Oakland. During the early sixties he became permanently blind. During the years of affliction that followed he was constantly and lovingly attended by his daughter, Mrs. Eckstrom. Mr. Webb had a poetic soul, and when so many of his activities were terminated by blindness, he expressed himself through the avenue of poetry that might well enjoy a high rank with that of other California poets. All of his work is still in manuscript and is carefully preserved by Mrs. Eckstrom, who during her father's affliction copied the verses as he recited them. He wrote many poems relating to his journey to California by water, to the Civil war period, and to historic places in his state. He died in San Francisco in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight.

Daisy Webb attended the public schools of San Francisco and was graduated from the high school of that city. She and Mr. Eckstrom were married when she was twenty years of age. On her eighteenth birthday she was a guest at the home of a girl friend also celebrating her eighteenth anniversary, and on that occasion she met Albert Eckstrom the first time.

After their marriage they removed to Seattle, Washington, and during the year and a half of their residence in that city their first daughter was born. On January 1, 1882, they established their home at Los Angeles, where Mr. Eckstrom was employed by the old Los Angeles Furniture Company. Later he entered the wall paper business with two associates, under the firm name of Marsh-Eckstrom-Strasburg. Their first location was on Main, near Third Street, and later Mr. Eckstrom removed to Spring, between Third and Fourth streets, and was in business for himself. As noted above, he was a founder and for fifteen years was vice president of the California Furniture Company, doing business at 644 South Broadway.

He was active in business, civic and other affairs practically to the end of his life. He died July 22, 1919, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Eckstrom was a member of the draft board from the beginning of the war until its close. He was well known fraternally, being affiliated with the Elks, Masons, the Mystic Shrine, and at one time was a charter member of a lodge of Knights of Pythias. However, he was best known and he took the deepest interest in the Native Sons of the Golden West. He possessed a beautiful loving cup presented him by the Native Sons as a token of love and deep gratitude for valuable services rendered during the San Francisco earthquake and fire. His ashes are now contained in the loving cup and occupy a niche in the columbarium of Forest Lawn Cemetery. He was a republican in politics. His funeral services were conducted by Ramona Parlor of the Native Sons. What his personality meant to many members of Ramona Parlor and other friends and associates was well protrayed in a memorial tribute paid him by the grand second vice president of the Native Sons. From this tribute the following paragraphs are appropriately quoted:

''He was intimately known as 'Al.' 'Al' Eckstrom's life must not be spoken of in platitudes. All the vast philosophies of life for him were molded into the simple text of the Golden Rule: 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.'

''His friendship was a matter of your choosing; the only qualification he demanded was that you be trustworthy. He disliked equivocation and did not equivocate. He despised the petty falsities of life. When his confidence was gained, he was your friend. In that friendship he was ever ready to respond to the call for aid and to render such assistance as was in his power. His friendship was a jewel to treasure. In response to his ideals of friendship he was strong in his attachments, constant in his purpose, and faithful to his fellowmen.

''He believed that life should not be a mere conflict and trial of strength, but that it should be a vast field of industry where the achievements of all should commingle for the common good. He was industrious, self-sacrificing and honest. His life was governed by the traditions of industry, hardihood and simple honesty of the pioneers from whom he sprang. He was loyal to his country, to his state and to his friends.''

Three children were born to their marriage, all daughters. The oldest died at the age of five years. The second daughter is Mrs. Edward Woodbury of Los Angeles. Edward Woodbury is the oldest son of Professor Woodbury, who founded the first business college in Los Angeles. The youngest daughter is Mrs. Etelka Skinner of Stockton, California. The Eckstrom home was at 1844 North Vine, a beautiful Italian villa, one of the show places of Hollywood, with sunken gardens and wealth of flowers and shrubs.

Geo. I. Cochran

# George Ira Cochran

WHILE he began his career as a young lawyer in Los Angeles thirty years ago, and was identified with a busy law practice for nearly two decades, it is as a manager and director of large financial and business corporations that George Ira Cochran is best known.

In him have been developed and have come to fruitage many fine traits and qualities inherited from his ancestry. His father, Rev. George Cochran, D. D., was a prominent Methodist minister and missionary. Mr. Cochran's mother, Catherine Lynch Davidson, was a descendant of the Wesleys, founders of Methodism.

George Ira Cochran was born at Oshawa, Ontario, Canada, July 1, 1863. When he was seven years old his father went to Japan, and lived in the Orient engaged in missionary and other church work for six years. While at Tokyo George Ira Cochran attended private schools. After his father returned to Toronto he completed his education in the Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, and studied law in Osgood Hall. He was admitted as Barrister at Law shortly after his graduation, and in 1888 came to Los Angeles and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California in February of that year. Mr. Cochran practiced law until 1906.

Since then the responsibilities of many business organizations have claimed practically all his attention. In 1906 he became president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the oldest and largest insurance organizations in the west. The Pacific Mutual is today listed among the foremost old line American companies, and its business has been extended practically across the Continent. Mr. Cochran has supervised and directed the investment of millions of dollars of this company's assets, and to a large degree has been responsible for the enviable record the company has made.

Many other organizations claim some share of his ability and time. He is a director of the Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, Rosedale Cemetery Association, Home Fire & Marine Company, and Anglo California Trust Company of San Francisco, Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, Seaside Water Company, Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company, California Delta Farms, Incorporated, and many others. Mr. Cochran is a regent of the University of California and a trustee of the University of Southern California. He served as a member of the Los Angeles City Charter Commission of 1893. He has served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, as a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the California, Jonathan, University, Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Country and Union League clubs, and the Pacific Union and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

August 6, 1890, Mr. Cochran married Miss Alice Maud McClung of Canada. April 7, 1907, he married for his second wife her sister, Isabelle May McClung.

Chas B Johnson

# Gail Borden Johnson

IN THESE modern days when there are, unfortunately, so many individuals who prove unworthy to the trust reposed in them, it is gratifying to review the career of one who always kept his life free from contaminating influences, no matter what his surroundings, and was fearless in his support of what he deemed was right. Unfortunately for his community the late Gail Borden Johnson, of Los Angeles, was never called to high office in the public service. Had he been given the opportunity to bring to bear upon the administration of civic affairs his keen conviction of justice and high moral sense, those coming under his influence would have benefited and politics would have been purified. However, the life of such a man is never lived in vain. Although his sphere was largely confined to the field of life insurance, he did his full duty and gave his world a saner, cleaner viewpoint.

Gail Borden Johnson was born near Richmond, Texas, the eldest of six children, November 11, 1859. He is survived by his aged father, the other children, his widow and three daughters. In young manhood he removed to Houston, Texas, where in 1878 he became the founder of the Houston Post, and published that paper for several years. Subsequently he removed to Elgin, Illinois, where he became secretary of the Illinois Condensing Company, now known as the Borden Condensed Milk Company. Gail Borden, who invented the process of condensing milk and was the founder of the company which has made this product known the world over, was his maternal grandfather and gave him his name. Mr. Johnson first came to California in 1888, and for a number of years was engaged very successfully in the real estate and building business at Los Angeles. In 1900 he became vice-president of the German-American Savings Bank, now the Guaranty Trust and Savings Bank, which position he resigned when he became vice-president and treasurer of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1906.

During the last twelve years of his life Mr. Johnson labored most assiduously and with great ability in and for his company. He was wrapped up in its work and took the greatest pleasure therein. When President George I. Cochran took in hand the consolidation of the Conservative Life Insurance Company and the Pacific Life Insurance Company and the reorganization of the enlarged company in 1906, Mr. Johnson was closely associated with him. Together they assumed the responsibility involved, and made and put through all the necessary plans for the successful consummation of the undertaking. Neither one aspired to the presidency, and while only one could be president of the company in a very real sense the Pacific Mutual had two heads. The perfect harmony in which these two leaders worked together was of the greatest benefit to the institution, and it is doubtful if a parallel can be found in the history of life insurance where two men of such decided individuality, strong convictions and marked ability have together headed a corporation and worked in such perfect concord.

The one department to which Mr. Johnson gave special attention was the agency department. While he never assumed the title, he was superintendent of agencies, and in this office came into direct contact with the men in the field. How well he discharged the duties of his office the field men well know. He had a keen sense of justice, and when he felt that he was in the right exemplified the courage of his own convictions by refusing to be dislodged from any position which he took. As a good executive he never lost sight of the interests of the company, yet also he never forgot the best interests of the agents and was always thinking and planning for their good. He injected such a wholesome spirit into all that he did that business deliberations between man and man seemed rather the kindly dealings between friend and friend. This was always evidenced at the home office, where he kept in close touch with much of the detail of the life business, as affecting the agents and agency matters. He was continually sought in consultation and his careful attention was given to matters of seemingly trifling importance as readily as to those of the gravest concern. His office was always open to anyone who sought his advice and his cordial greeting and kindly manner made all feel at home in his presence. In all his bearing he was more an intimate friend, a big-hearted brother, than a head executive of the company.

Mr. Johnson's years of successful experience in the real estate and banking business gave him a peculiar fitness for assisting in the management of the financial interest and investments of the company, to which he gave a good deal of attention. He was a wise and safe counselor and his judgment was valued highly by the other executives of the company. He made the appraisements and placed the company's loans in certain sections, particularly in his native state of Texas. As an evidence of his ability and good judgment in that connection, of the several millions of dollars invested by him in Texas not a single loan gave the company any trouble.

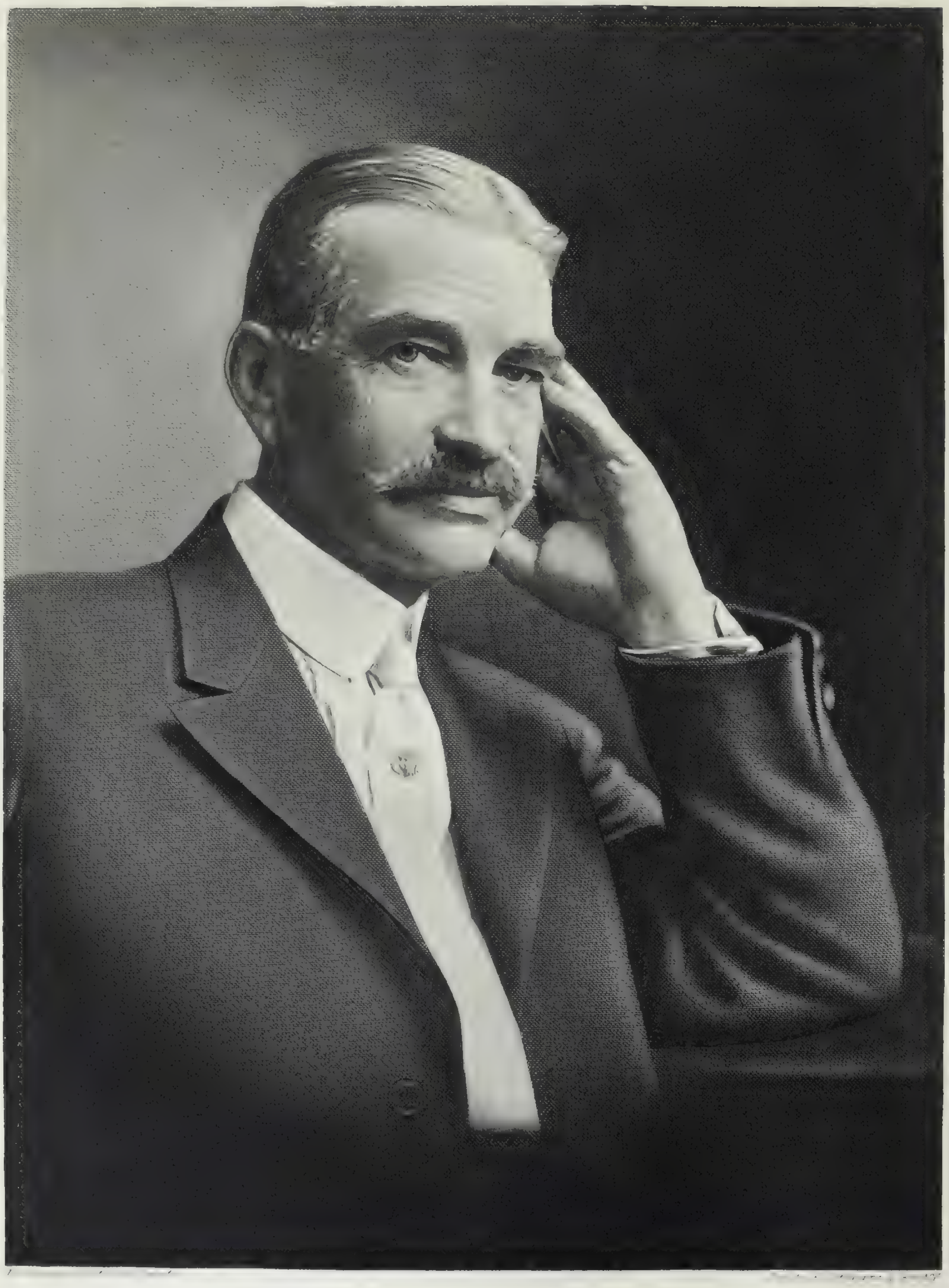
While primarily and distinctively a business man, Mr. Johnson had literary gifts of no mean character, his work in this connection being principally done in adding to the literature of the company with which he was identified. An indication of his gifts in this direction may be presented as an example: "Building the Pacific Mutual. Out of a vision of usefulness came the Pacific Mutual fifty years ago. High ideals caused those great men to lay the foundation deep and strong—befitting the superstructure which was to stand for all time,—a tower of strength,—protecting fortress for coming generations. A building, even the most stately cathedral, can be completely finished, every arch and column architecturally perfect, but ours is a building that is never finished,—a building not made with hands. Each successive management must add its stone—a stone cut from the quarry of service and polished with aspiration toward perfection. Twelve years ago the present management was called to that quarry and at once determined to serve its generation well and faithfully. Our ambition is that others who come after us, when they look at the stone we leave, may find that it squares with: A profound sense of responsibility, reaching not only to policy holders, but to agents, employes and the public; an effort to give the greatest amount of protection for the least amount of money; only a few rules, with insistence upon those few, including the one called Golden; honesty, courtesy, efficiency, with a sincere desire to serve; hearty approval of state supervision; loyalty to our country and its laws."

The following Resolutions, adopted by Mr. Johnson and exemplified by him in his everyday life, strike one of the strong notes of his character: "This day shall be my best if honest effort will make it so. I expect to meet disappointment, annoyances and possibly rebuffs, but I shall try to look upon all hindrances as a part of the day's work, put there to be overcome. I expect also to meet success, because I am out after it. I shall be cheerful, earnest and persevering, honestly representing Pacific Mutual policies to men who need them. Whatever may be the result of this day's work I shall seek my bed at night with the consciousness that not one hour was wasted and that I did the best I could.''

Mr. Johnson's work was of a nature that kept him busily engaged, yet he always found time to assist in outside interests. He was for more than twenty years a trustee of the University of Southern California, an advisory director of the Young Women's Christian Association of Los Angeles from its organization, a trustee of the McKinley Boy's Home, a director in several banks, a member of the Capital Issues Committee of the Twelfth Federal District, and actively connected with various other organizations and interests. While always willing to do his full share in every worthy form of work where he could assist, he never sought office and was too modest to aspire to numerous other high offices easily within his reach. He was a great lover of his home and the family circle, and was not a clubman in the sense that some men are, yet he enjoyed the companionship of his fellows and held membership in several leading clubs, including the California Club, Midwick Country Club and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club, which are located at or near Los Angeles, and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He was a member of the Methodist Church, in which he did much work during his life and to which he gave his liberal support. His benefactions were numerous and totaled a large sum, but were always given without ostentation and were usually known only to himself and the recipient.

In September, 1918, Mr. Johnson went to New York City to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, apparently in the best of health. He was in excellent spirits and enthusiastic in his numerous plans for the agency work of the company, and looked forward with much pleasure to his trip and to the opportunity to associate again for a few days with many of the Pacific Mutual agents, who were always close to his heart. The day following the close of the convention, September 7, 1918, while returning to his hotel from breakfast, he was seized with an attack of heart trouble and expired in about ten minutes without regaining consciousness. The remains were brought back to Los Angeles by his friends, and funeral services were held at the home, September 12, interment being made at San Gabriel Cemetery, among the orange groves and not far from Alhambra, where Mr. Johnson once resided. On the day of the funeral the following tribute was paid to Mr. Johnson in an editorial which appeared in the Los Angeles Daily Times:

''. . . . .'The time demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands.' Of these was Gail B. Johnson, who is borne to his last resting place today; and it is difficult for those who knew him best to understand why he was taken. God's over all; and we must have faith—and we do—but we shall miss Gail B. Johnson. We shall miss him in the work the time demands—miss the strong, great-hearted, willing, kindly man of the hour, whose joy it was to be of service to his fellows. He was one of the makers of Los Angeles and one of the type of men the nation relies on today in its period of stress. He was honored in life and long will his memory be an inspiration to his associates and friends. The good he has done will surely live after him—that is the message the last rites over his mortal remains will convey to those who pause to think of him and his busy life today.''



L. Frank Baum

# Lyman Frank Baum

ALTHOUGH the career of a literary or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feelings and fix attention upon himself, the late Lyman Frank Baum proved an exception to the rule. From maturity until his death his career was one of laborious yet enjoyable and contented literary effort, and the high distinction which he attained was evidence that he possessed genius of an extraordinary quality. There never has been an author of juvenile stories who attained wider popularity among children or who found his way into the hearts and affections of readers of all ages, as did Mr. Baum. For, although his work was almost exclusively dedicated to children, there were many of more mature years among his readers who found keen enjoyment in his delightful whimsicalities, which enabled them to live over again their own happy childhood, while following the adventure of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" and his many mythical, amusing and entertaining associates.

L. Frank Baum was born at Chittenango, New York, May 15, 1856, a son of Benjamin Ward and Cynthia (Stanton) Baum. His father, one of the earliest oil men, owned rich possessions in the Pennsylvania fields, and both John D. Rockefeller and John Archbold were at one time in his employ. Mr. Baum received an academic education at Syracuse, New York, which was later supplemented by instruction from a private English tutor.

When the "Wizard of Oz Man" (as he was for many years affectionately called) was but twelve years of age, his father presented him with a printing press, upon which, for some time, he indulged his literary tendencies by publishing a paper known as "The Roselawn Home Journal," "Roselawn" being the name of his father's estate near Syracuse. His first public writings were in the line of newspaper work in New York, Pennsylvania and Chicago. From 1888 to 1890 he was owner and editor of the "Saturday Pioneer," at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and from 1897 to 1902 he owned and edited "The Show Window" at Chicago.

Mr. Baum became a playwright early in life, his "Maid of Arran" having been produced in New York in 1881. In the following year, in the same city, appeared "Matches," which was followed in 1884 by "Kilmorne," produced at Syracuse; in 1885 by "The Queen of Killarney," produced at Rochester; in 1902 by "The Wizard of Oz," produced in Chicago; in 1905 by "The Woggle Bug," produced in Chicago; in 1908 and 1909 by the "The Radio Play" (motion pictures of Baum's Fairy Tales), produced at Chicago and New York, and in 1913 by "The Tik Tok Man of Oz," produced in Los Angeles.

It was as a writer, however, more than as a playwright, that Mr. Baum is best known. For more than twenty years he wrote children's and other stories for various magazines, including St. Nicholas, Youth's Companion and others. The possessor of a rare whimsical style that was of preeminent appeal to children, during his life he took place in the front rank of writers of juvenile fiction. His first published book was "Mother Goose in Prose," which appeared in 1897, and the drawings for this story were the first book illustrations done by Maxfield Parrish. Its success encouraged Mr. Baum to further effort, and the next work to appear from his own pen was "By the Candelabria's Glare," a book of poems. This work was compiled while the Baums were living in Chicago. He installed a small printing press in his home, upon which he printed the book entirely, without assistance, and each one of a coterie of intimate friends contributed to the manufacture of the book, donating paper, ink, book ends and even the thread used in binding. Later he wrote another decidedly entertaining volume, "Tamawaca Folks," woven around friends surrounding his family at a Michigan summer resort. This was followed by "Father Goose—His Book," and then by the most famous of all his works, "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz."

He married, in Fayettville, New York, November 9, 1882, Maud Gage, whose mother, Matilda Joslyn Gage, wrote considerable woman's suffrage literature and who was a co-worker with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in the editing of "The History of Woman's Suffrage." Four sons were born of this union: Frank Joslyn, who served in France as an officer of Heavy Artillery; Robert Stanton, an officer in the Engineer Corps; Harry Neal, a resident of Chicago, and Kenneth Gage of Los Angeles. It was while these sons were still lads that Mr. Baum conceived the idea which led to the creation of the Oz characters. He had been in the habit of telling stories to his children and those of his neighbors, his favorite tales being fancifully woven around a wonderful cast-iron man, which later became the famous Tin Woodman of Oz. From this start the stories grew and developed, and Mr. Baum occasionally wove in a "scarecrow" or some other odd character as his prolific fancy dictated. These stories eventually came to the ears of his friends, who urged him to place them into connected form and publish them; and thus came into being the famous series of Oz stories.

"The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" took the country, as represented by its juvenile readers, literally by storm. It was followed in chronological order by "A New Wonderland," "The Songs of Father Goose," "The Army Alphabet," "The Navy Alphabet," "American Fairy Tales," "Dot and Tot of Merryland," "The Art of Decorating" (a technical work for window trimmers), "The Master Key," "The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus," "The Enchanted Island of Yew," "The Magical Monarch of MO," "The Marvelous Land of Oz," "The Woggle Bug Book," "Queen Zixi of Ix," "Animal Fairy Tales," "John Dough and the Cherub," "Ozma of Oz," "Dorothy and the Wizard," "Baum's Fairy Tales," "The Road to Oz," "The Emerald City of Oz," "Baum's Juvenile Speaker," "The Sea Fairies," "The Daring Twins," "Phoebe Daring, Conspirator," "Sky Island," "Little Wizard Series," "Patchwork Girl of Oz," "Baum's Snuggle Tales," "Tik Tok Man of Oz," "Scarecrow of Oz," "Rinkitink in Oz," "Babes in Birdland," "The Lost Princess of Oz," "The Tin Woodman of Oz" and "The Magic of Oz." Upon his death Mr. Baum left some completed manuscripts which his publishers will announce as posthumous works for the future.

During his career Mr. Baum also wrote under several noms de plume the "Mary Louise" books, and the "Flying Girl" and "Aunt Jane Nieces" series under the name of "Edith Van Dyne," the "Boy Fortune Hunters" series under the name of "Floyd Akers," the "Sam Steele" series under the name of "Captain Hugh Fitzgerald," the "Twinkle Tales" and the "Babes in Birdland" under the name of "Laura Bancroft," and various other books under the name of "Suzanne Metcalf" and "Schuyler Stanton." He left a book dedicated to each one of his children and grandchildren, while the most popular of all his works, the "Wonderful Wizard of Oz," is dedicated to his wife.

Having spent many winters in Southern California, about 1909, Mr. Baum decided to live here permanently and built a residence at 1749 Cherokee Avenue, Hollywood, where he made his home. "Ozcot," as it is known, is one of the attractive and unique dwellings in Hollywood, surrounded by a beautiful garden in which Mr. Baum delighted to work. He became known as the amateur king of chrysanthemums of Southern California, his dahlias and chrysanthemums in which he specialized, having taken over twenty silver cups at numerous flower shows. A well stocked aviary and fish pond, both of which Mr. Baum built, and a summer house in which many of the Oz books were written, are also in this enclosed garden.

While living at Macatawa, on Lake Michigan, he owned a summer home which he named the "Sign of the Goose." For this house he made all the furniture, the brads used in the manufacture thereof being in the form of brass geese. The border trimmings in the rooms were stenciled geese, and a large glass window portrayed an immense goose in colors.

Mr. Baum was a man who was conversant with many subjects, was appreciative of good music and had a highly developed artistic sense. In politics he never allowed himself to be bound by party ties, but gave his vote to the candidate whom he deemed best suited for the office.

His social connections included membership in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Uplifters of Los Angeles, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Players Club of New York. After having suffered severely for fifteen months with a serious illness, Mr. Baum quietly passed to his final rest May 6, 1919.

Clemens Strassberger

# Carl Clemens Strassberger

CARL CLEMENS STRASSBERGER, who died at his Los Angeles home, 630 Wilton Place, March 1, 1919, had been a resident of Southern California several years but had lived very quietly. However, Mr. Strassberger was nationally and internationally known in the world of music, and was founder of the largest conservatory of music west of Chicago.

He was born in Saxony near the city of Dresden, April 24, 1859. He attended school at Dresden, and as a small boy evinced passion for music. He was never able to remember when he first learned to play on musical instruments. His father was a wealthy brewer and seriously objected to his son pursuing a musical career. Nevertheless the persistence and ambition of the boy triumphed over all obstacles, and he was given every advantage at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Dresden. As a child he conducted a boy's band and all his play and work and pleasure was musical. In Saxony he laid the foundation for the wonderful grasp he had of music from every angle, as composer, producer, teacher, critic and patron.

Coming to America in 1881, he traveled extensively with various musical organizations, and in 1885 established his home at St. Louis. The debt of that city to the late Mr. Strassberger is a lasting one. He probably did more than any other man to educate St. Louis as a community to the appreciation of good music. At the beginning he worked among boys, forming a band of sixty members. He had them so well trained that eventually he took them on concert tours. Later he was director of a full orchestra, of some sixty odd members.

He had the musical genius, also the gift of an organizer, and what is perhaps most rare in that combination, sound business ability. He established at St. Louis the Strassberger Conservatory of Music, which from the first has ranked among the best institutions of its kind in America. He finally enlarged it to three branches, and it became the largest conservatory west of Chicago. His success was due partly to the fact that he was exceedingly diligent in searching for the best instructors. He made many trips to Europe to study methods and secure assistants. The recitals and commencement exercises of the Strassberger Conservatory were among the musical events of St. Louis. A true patron of music, a successful business man, he was inspired by generosity, and when he recognized real talent he was ever ready to encourage it with all the facilities at his command, and a number of promising pupils received their musical education from him free of charge. He was also liberal in behalf of charitable purposes, giving many complete concerts and furnishing musical numbers for charitable programs.

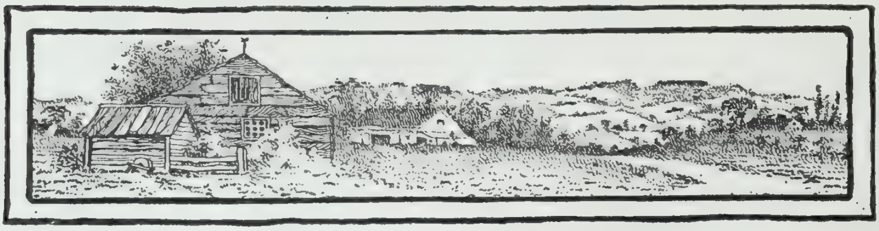
On February 8, 1888, Mr. Strassberger married Matilda Heim, a daughter of John and Gertrude (Christen) Heim, of St. Louis. Mrs. Strassberger possessed a soprano voice of wonderful beauty and did much to make her husband's work a success, and a great deal of the credit was due her ability to direct financially and otherwise his growing business. Both always took a personal interest in their pupils. Mrs. Strassberger frequently sang in concerts evenings after helping in the Conservatory during the day.

Mr. Strassberger associated with him in his conservatory fifty or more prominent musicians as instructors. Some of the better known of these artists were the late Dr. Robert Goldbeck; Alfred Ernst, for years director of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; Guido Parisi, the Italian violin soloist, formerly of New York; George Buddeus; Charles Galloway, who at present is the leading organist in St. Louis; Daniel Jones, Ellis Levy and others.

Mr. Strassberger composed many selections of band music. One, "The Letter Carriers March," was dedicated to the Postmaster of St. Louis, his personal friend.

In the midst of his successful work about twelve years ago Mr. Strassberger's health was seriously impaired and ended in a paralytic stroke. After that he traveled extensively in search of health, and spent six months under the care of specialists in Europe. He returned much improved and at once plunged enthusiastically into his former work. Again it became necessary for him to go abroad and recuperate. The outbreak of the World war found Mr. and Mrs. Strassberger in Germany and they were in Berlin when the Kaiser delivered his speech to the army. Avoiding the rush of Americans to leave by English and French ports, he went to Italy and came home from that country direct to St. Louis. Soon afterward he came out to Los Angeles and impressed with the beauty and climate of Southern California he bought a home and lived there quietly until his recent death. The present director of the Conservatory in St. Louis is his Brother Bruno Strassberger. Mr. Strassberger was a member of the Apollo Club, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, the American Federation of Musicians, and a member of the Masonic Order.

Mrs. Strassberger survives him, and also two daughters and two grandchildren. The daughters are Mrs. A. J. Barthels, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. C. A. Wiederholdt of St. Louis. The grandchildren are Alfred and Dorothy Wiederholdt.



Nils Jacobson

# Nils Jacobson

WHEN he arrived at San Bernardino, California, in 1887, Nils Jacobson was twenty-two years of age. He was not equipped at once to take a prominent part in California affairs. He had youth, but no capital, had been in America only about a year, had some knowledge of stock raising and general farming, but his best resources were a complete integrity of character, good health and a steadfast ambition.

His education had been derived from the grammar school of his native county of Villeje in the town of Malmö, Sweden, where he was born March 11, 1865. His parents were Jacob Nelson and Boel Janson, Swedish farming people, thrifty, frugal and people who impressed their sturdy qualities upon their children.

Nils Jacobson on coming to America first located at Ottawa, Illinois. The first twelve years he spent in California he did a great deal of hard labor in the lumbering district in the San Bernardino mountains and in the Temescal tin mines. He employed his native intelligence to study the local situation and keep himself informed of opportunities.

Mr. Jacobson during the last twenty years has been one of the men most prominent in the real development of California's lands and agricultural and horticultural wealth. In 1896 he moved to Highland, where he made his first investment in a seven acre ranch. This land he later planted to oranges. Subsequently he acquired a tract of twenty-three acres of full bearing oranges. In 1902 he filed on a desert claim of three hundred twenty acres in the Mesquite Lake District in Imperial County. Thus he was one of the pioneers in the development of that magnificent region, which has been the marvel of the world. The following year he moved from his residence at East Highland to Imperial County. For twelve years Mr. Jacobson gave practically all his time to the development of his Imperial holdings. He acquired a block of land consisting of 1,040 acres, used for stock and grain farming. Today it represents one of the finest farms in the heaviest income producing property in that rich valley. In 1915 Mr. Jacobson acquired an orange ranch of fifty-five acres near Downey, and is living there at the present time. In 1917 he acquired thirty-five acres more land, all set to oranges and lemons, located just west of Rivera in Los Angeles County. Mr. Jacobson disposed of all his holdings consisting of three orange groves located at East Highland, in 1919, and during the same year he negotiated an exchange of his Imperial holdings for seventy acres of oranges located four miles west of Fullerton in Orange County. This property is reputed to be one of the finest in that section of California. At this writing Mr. Jacobson's holdings in orange groves comprise 160 acres. He was also a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Imperial.

While Mr. Jacobson is a republican voter, he has been too busy with his other substantial interests to enter politics, and the work which constitutes his best memorial is that which has been briefly surveyed above.

At Redlands, California, January 12, 1897, Mr. Jacobson married Miss Jennie Marie Holmquist. She was born in Illinois, from which state her parents moved to Kansas where her father was a pioneer farmer, and also active as a merchant in the town of Assaria. Both her parents were natives of Sweden, and her father volunteered in 1864 in the Union army during the American Civil war.

W. H. Hay

# W. H. Hay

W. H. HAY came to Los Angeles in 1880 and almost continuously from that year to the present has been engaged in the real estate business. He is one of the veterans in that field, and as an expert in subdivision work practically has no superior in the state. Again and again he has exercised a rare skill and foresight in anticipating development and needs of the enlarging community of Los Angeles, and particularly in the district known as West Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley. His efforts and influence have been productive in covering much of that territory with beautiful suburban homes and highly developed suburban farms.

Mr. Hay, who is now preparing to retire from active business, was born at Hamilton, Canada, October 14, 1864. The town of Hamilton, Ontario, was named in honor of his grandfather Hamilton, who went to Canada on a sailing vessel from Scotland. William and Hamilla (Hamilton) Hay, parents of the Los Angeles real estate man, were both born in Scotland and were married in Glasgow. William Hamilton was a Presbyterian minister, and died of apoplexy while still engaged in that profession in Canada. His widow afterwards came to Los Angeles, where she died in 1893.

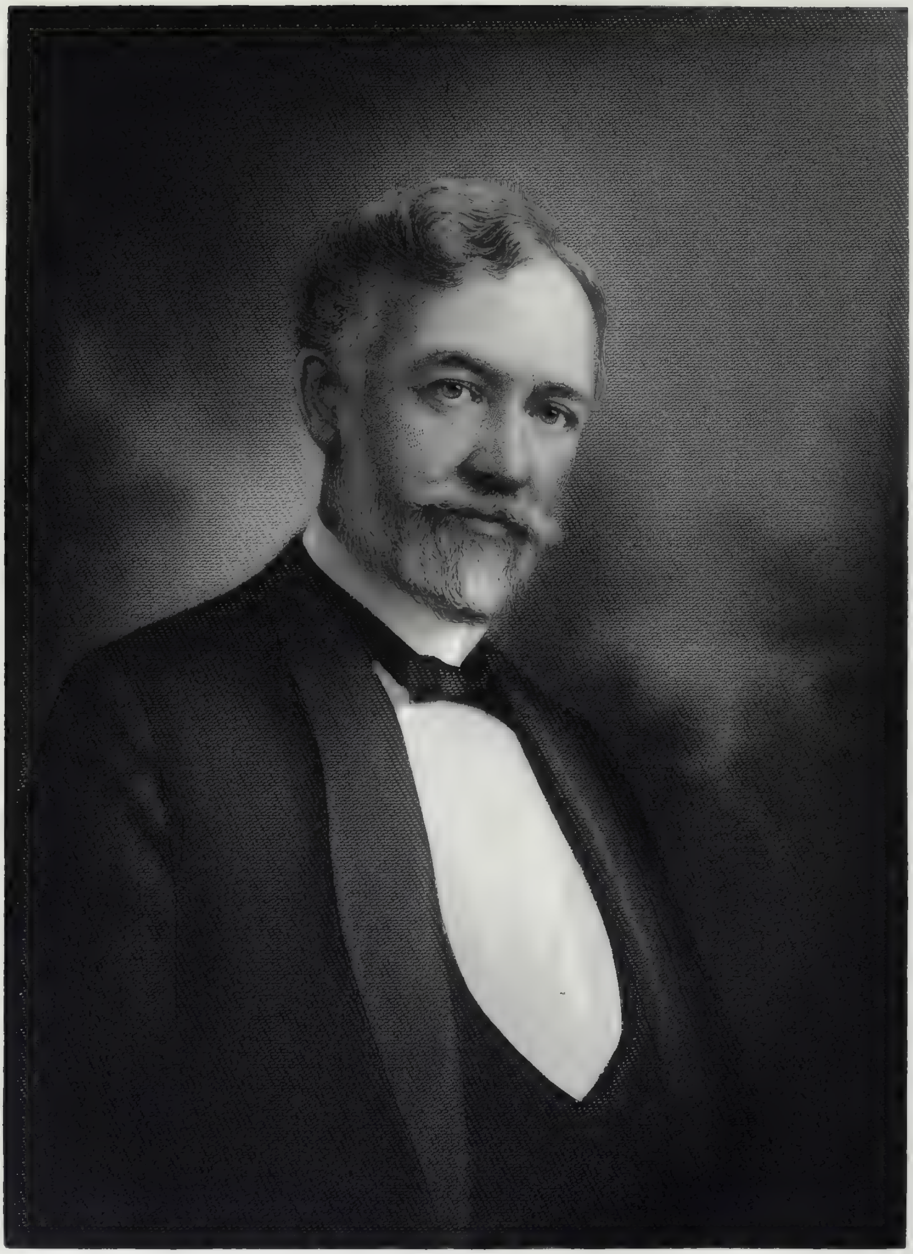
William H. Hay was educated in the public schools of Canada and was fifteen years of age when he came to Los Angeles in 1880. On April 8, 1888, he completed his naturalization as an American citizen before Judge Lucius Shaw, now a member of the State Supreme Court of California. For about sixteen years Mr. Hay was associated with J. F. White in the real estate business at 4 East First Street. He learned the business with Mr. White and afterwards for about ten years they were associated in partnership as White & Hay. For about ten years he was associated with C. E. Norton, the firm of Norton & Hay being located at 318 West Third Street. Their office, occupying the ground floor of the building there, was the best known real estate establishment of that time. Since the death of Mr. Norton about 1911 Mr. Hay has carried on his business under his own name.

Mr. Hay became interested in the farm and ranch property at West Hollywood in 1908 and has developed that district so rapidly that it is now solidly covered with handsome residences. He also put on the market the railroad tract adjoining the depot at San Bernardino and originally owned what is now known as Marygold Acres adjoining the Rialto in San Bernardino County. His interests during the last several years have been chiefly concentrated on a magnificent property in the San Fernando Valley, bisected by the beautiful California State Highway. This subdivision is known as Encino Acres and comprised originally over 4,500 acres, being about two and three-quarter miles square. Mr. Hay also installed aqueduct water through the above tract, laid out and constructed the streets, and the entire area, now divided into suburban farms, from five acres to twenty acres, has all the basic improvements which make such property immediately available to purchasers. He also marketed the 160 acres known as Crescent Heights, West Hollywood, running along Sunset and Santa Monica Boulevard, but this property is now all sold.

Mr. Hay is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Municipal League, Young Men's Christian Association, and the National Defense League of California. During the war he donated the use of a sixteen room house on Sunset Boulevard in West Hollywood to the Red Cross for sixteen months. The West Hollywood Red Cross Auxiliary was organized there. Mr. Hay is also said to possess the finest private collection of minerals in California.

Mr. Hay is a widely traveled and cultured gentleman. About ten years ago in 1908 he made a trip around the world, going by San Francisco to Japan, visiting the larger cities of China, then to Vladivostok and across Siberia by the great Siberian railroad to Moscow, visiting Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London and thence across the ocean to New York and across the continent to his home state. Politically Mr. Hay is a republican and was one of the stanchest supporters in California of Hiram Johnson.

In 1910, at Los Angeles, Mr. Hay married Miss Katherine Edmonson, who was born at Huntington, Indiana, in a house where her mother is still living. She was educated in Chicago and since her marriage has become a well known and popular member of social circles in West Hollywood and Los Angeles. She is a member of the Hollywood Club and the Ebell Club. Mr. and Mrs. Hay reside at 7940 Sunset Boulevard, and have a country home of fifty acres in Encino. Mr. Hay has also a sister, Miss Minnie Grafton Hay, and two daughters, Ruby and Elizabeth.



Irving E Ingraham

# Irving E. Ingraham

THERE were two widely distant communities upon which the life of the late Irving E. Ingraham was deeply impressed. One was his birthplace, the scene of his business activities and the home of his ancestors, Bristol, Connecticut, and the other was Los Angeles, which, after the choice presented by world-wide travel he has selected as the most delightful place for a home.

Mr. Ingraham was born at Bristol, Connecticut, December 5, 1860. His grandfather, Elias Ingraham, was a pioneer of Bristol and gave that little city its chief industrial and commercial character. He was the maker of the first Ingraham clock and established and built up the Ingraham clock factory to large proportions. After the death of Elias Ingraham it was carried on by his son Edward E. Ingraham. The Ingrahams were all men of fine calibre, highly respected and beloved in their communities and all of them married women who were daughters of prominent men.

Irving Ingraham, son of Edward E., was educated in the schools of Bristol and also attended a military school for several years. He left school to enter his father's business. He had two brothers and two sisters. The three brothers carried on the clock business after their father's death, and that business was the source of the fortune which Mr. Irving E. Ingraham used so wisely and so well.

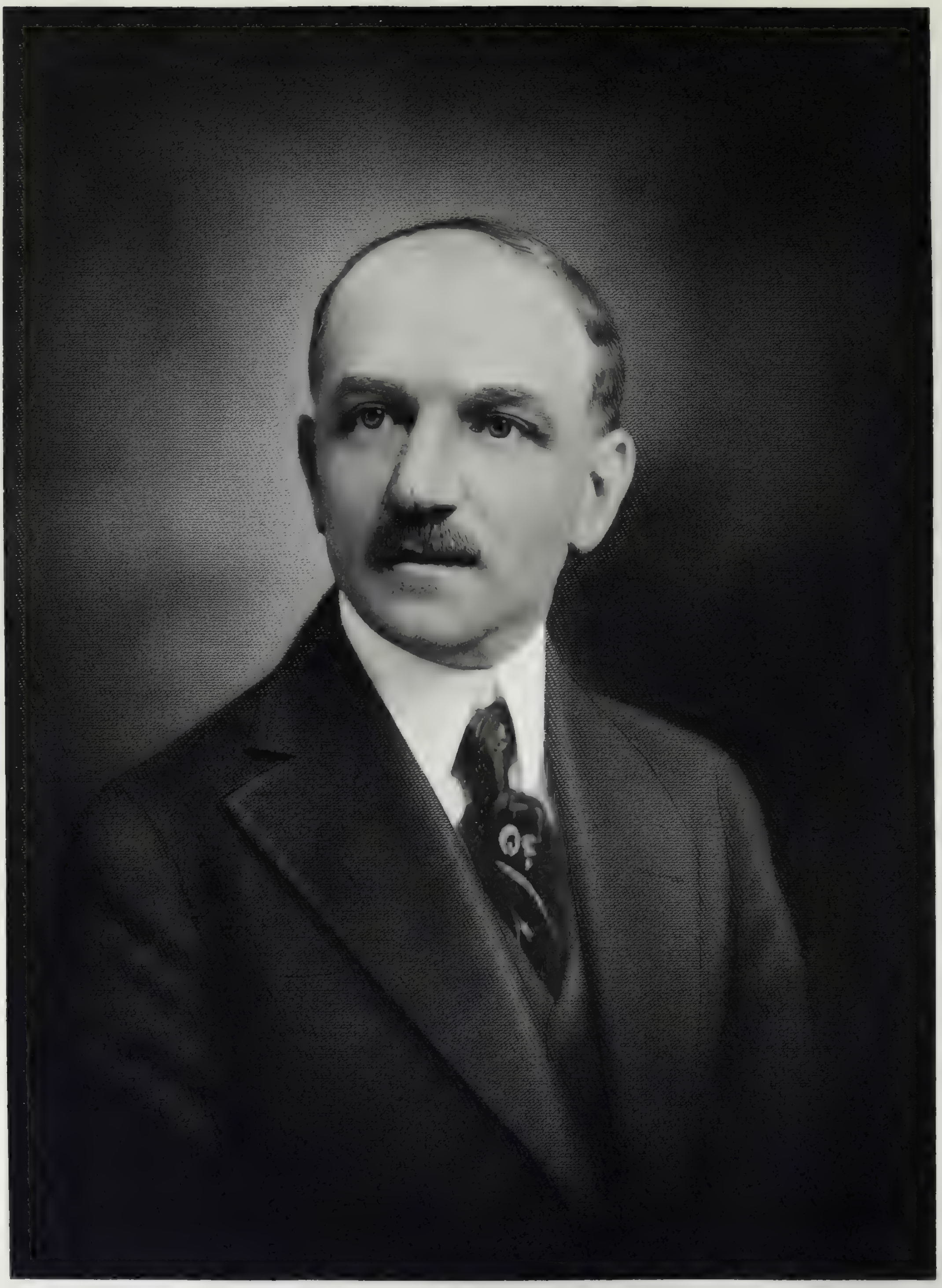
For a number of years he had lived retired from business and he and his wife spent much of the time in travel which took them to every part of the civilized world. They were travelers over both the conventional and the unfrequented routes of world journeys again and again. Finally their quest for the most beautiful land in which to live brought them to Southern California, where they located permanently in 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham were married July 21, 1893. While they had no children of their own, they had many nephews and nieces, and derived a great deal of happiness from these younger people. Mr. Ingraham was a great hunter and a member of various hunting clubs.

In selecting a home at Los Angeles he located at 2000 West Adams Street. While that is now in the most exclusive section of the city, at the time of Mr. Ingraham's purchase of a large acreage the site was a barley field. It was not accessible to gas nor electricity, and only a water supply was provided. The first year Mr. Ingraham and wife planted thousands of small pines, and now after twenty years the pines have become large and stately trees and underneath is a perfect carpet of pine needles. It is probably the only cultivated pine forest in Southern California. Later in their travels they selected the rarest blooming plants, and many choice varieties of fruit trees and other exotics. These are now splendid adornments of the spacious grounds. One tree on the grounds is the Australian strawberry tree, standing six or eight feet tall. There are many rare varieties of the guavas, also the Avocado pears as tall as the pines, and it would require a horticultural and botanical expert to properly enumerate and classify all the splendid flora found in luxuriance at the Ingraham place.

The house is a spacious mansion on a hill, from the windows of which a view is commanded down the slopes into the gardens and forests. The basic principle of the entire arrangement of the house was "for comfort." At the driveway is a house with perfect, spacious and comfortable quarters for the servants, where all the cooking for the menage is done. The central and dominating feature of the residence quarters is the great living room. It has, of course, a fireplace, where pine logs and pine needles are burned. Each reading chair, and there are many of them, has its own individual reading lamp. The late Mr. Ingraham and Mrs. Ingraham found their greatest pleasure in their home and their ample means enabled them to provide it with facilities for comfort, while their good taste avoided the impression of extreme or fantastic luxuries. The late Mr. Ingraham was one of the most honorable of men and respected and loved by all. His public spirit doubtless found its chief expression in the Los Angeles Symphony Association of which he was one of the founders and he was always a warm sympathizer with its aims and a generous contributor to its purse. It was largely due to his initiative, enthusiasm, that the Association has grown in artistic fulfillment and also in financial strength. When Mr. Ingraham passed away he requested that no tomb be placed above his grave. Recently as a fitting memorial Mrs. Ingraham subscribed $5,000 for a life membership in the Symphony in his name. She had previously subscribed a similar amount for a life membership of her own. The Los Angeles Symphony had its first home in the Mason Opera House. When Clune's Auditorium was built it was largely due to the encouragement and initiative of Mr. Ingraham that the Auditorium became the new home of the orchestra. Other members of the association hesitated on account of the expense, but he declared that the best was none too good for such an institution and his convictions and enthusiasm carried the day.

Mr. Ingraham was a member of the California Club, of many hunting clubs, and was very fond of outdoor life, including the sports of tennis, golf and hunting. He knew many of the great artists. Frequently in former times Paul de Longpre would ride over on his bicycle from Hollywood and enjoy the comforts and good society of the Ingraham home. Mr. Ingraham died in August, 1912.



E. H. Solomon

# Fred H. Solomon

FROM a penniless newsboy on the streets of San Francisco, to the "Dance King of the West" has been the rapid rise within a little more than two decades of Fred H. Solomon, now one of the best known citizens of Los Angeles and Southern California. Absolutely through his own efforts, he has built up one of the largest amusement institutions of America which furnishes instruction and entertainment daily and nightly to thousands of thousands of Los Angelans, namely Solomon's Greater Penny Dance de luxe.

Mr. Solomon was born in San Francisco, August 17, 1876, to Chapman and Sarephine Solomon. His parents had previously come to California from Louisiana. His father crossed the plains in the early days to San Francisco and was engaged in the wholesale jewelry business until his death in 1902. The widowed mother is now living with her son in Los Angeles.

As a boy, Mr. Solomon attended public school in San Francisco until he was fourteen years of age. His first big enterprise aside from the sale of newspapers was as a traveling salesman covering the state of Texas for M. J. Brandenstein, a wholesale tea and matting merchant. He sold his wares over that great state for over four years, then he returned to San Francisco to form a partnership with his brother Chapman, to engage in the Japanese curio importing business. Fred Solomon was the traveling representative for the firm and was on the road practically all of every year for a period of twenty years.

After retiring from this field of business endeavor, Mr. Solomon came to Los Angeles and established what is known as Solomon's Grand Avenue Dancing Pavilion. Starting out to make his pavilion the Mecca of exclusive and fashionable society people of the Southland, he set the regular price of dancing at five cents per couple. There was not enough patronage at this figure and the prospects for further continuance of the enterprise were not encouraging, when one day out of a clear sky came a valuable suggestion from a Los Angeles newsboy. The little merchant of the street, used to dealing in pennies in the selling of his papers, suggested to Mr. Solomon that he inaugurate a penny dance. This was in 1915 at a time when coppers were just beginning a popular circulation in Los Angeles. With grave doubts and considerable misgivings as to the results, Mr. Solomon adopted the suggested change, and the consequences have been little short of marvelous. During the past two years he has handled upwards of six million people at his main gate, has paid over a quarter of a million dollars for music, and has checked enough hats to supply every American soldier who took part in the great war with a headpiece. The only refreshments sold at the pavilion are ice cream and soda water. More than fifty-six persons are on the Penny Dance payroll which aggregates several thousand dollars a week. Another feature of the pavilion is the popular-priced dancing lessons, ten of which are given for the ridiculously low sum of one dollar. Every year more than ten thousand pupils have received instruction in the art of dancing by a staff of ten highly paid instructors, several of whom receive a salary in excess of $100 per week.

The Dance King is particularly noted for his charitable proclivities.

Every holiday season in Los Angeles the newsboys of the city look forward eagerly to the annual Christmas dinner given by Mr. Solomon at which the venders of the different Los Angeles journals are the honored guests at the pavilion, and are furnished everything to make that day memorable in their lives. This is only one of many philanthropic enterprises with which the Dance King is connected. There is scarcely a charitable institution in Southern California that has not received a subscription from "the man who made the penny famous."

During the Fourth Liberty Loan in Los Angeles, Mr. Solomon bought $30,000 worth of bonds with 15,000 pounds of pennies. That was the largest purchase in weight of cash made in the entire United States. For several years Mr. Solomon has maintained a cot at the new Methodist Hospital for working girls. The cot was placed at the disposal of the Young Women's Christian Association, and has taken care of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty cases every year. The cot was dedicated to Mr. Solomon's mother, Mrs. S. E. Solomon, who personally looks after most of the cases. Mr. Solomon is also a veteran of the Roosevelt Spanish-American War Veterans. He was in the Spanish-American war in 1898 as member of Battery B, First California Heavy Artillery.

Mr. Solomon attributes the bulk of his success to consistent and sensational advertising. More than once, he has made Los Angeles sit up and take notice with the various stunts he has staged to give from page publicity to the Penny Dance de luxe. Mr. Solomon has received many invitations from other cities to come to them and establish penny dances, and while scores of lucrative offers have been made, he has persistently refused, insisting that he is anchored to Los Angeles and Southern California for good and all.

Godfrey Hollerhoff Jr.

# Godfrey Holterhoff, Jr.

GODFREY HOLTERHOFF, JR., a prominent official of the Santa Fe Railway at Los Angeles, has been a resident of the state for forty years and practically throughout that time actively identified with the practical and financial problems of railroading.

He was born at Cincinnati, November 4, 1860, son of Godfrey and Helena C. (Guysi) Holterhoff. He graduated from the Woodward High School in Cincinnati in 1877 and for a year or so thereafter was in several lines of business in Cincinnati.

On account of impaired health he came to California (Los Angeles) in October, 1879, and after recovering his strength in the fall of 1880, he became secretary to the managing agent of a syndicate at San Diego which organized and built the California Southern Railroad which later was succeeded by the Southern California Railway Company, and in 1902 acquired by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company and was during the intervening years in various departments of the railroad, but since 1883 solely in the financial department. In 1893 he was promoted from cashier and paymaster to secretary and treasurer and later when the road was formally acquired by the Santa Fe Railway, Mr. Holterhoff was made assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the Santa Fe and in charge of the financial department of the company in its far western territory. Since then he has become an officer and director in over thirty corporations, the majority of them controlled by the Santa Fe. He has also given his services as a director or in other executive capacities to the Brea Canon Oil Company, Kings County Development Company, East Highland Improvement Company, California Portland Cement Company, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Southern Trust and Commerce Bank at San Diego, and has many important interests in orange groves, oil and land properties, and commercial and manufacturing enterprises. In financial circles Mr. Holterhoff is easily one of the best known men in Southern California.

He is a republican, and in Los Angeles is a member of the Southwestern Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, the California Club, Sunset Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Midwick Country Club, Crags Country Club, Cerritos Gun Club, and the Landmarks Club. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

At Los Angeles September 5, 1889, he married Mrs. Louise Schaeffer Lewis. They have one daughter, Leila S. Holterhoff.

Geo. S. Safford.

# George Simpson Safford

GEORGE SIMPSON SAFFORD was born in Perry, Wyoming County, New York, in 1854. He had read some of the fascinating writings of John Muir, and they had made a deep impression on his youthful mind. Hence, shortly after his mother's death, when he was seventeen years old, his most obvious thought was of the great West.

Los Angeles, which proved to be his goal, was then a thrifty town of about five thousand people, half American, half Mexican, with the atmosphere not so much of a frontier settlement as a foreign city. There was no rail connection with the world of activities beyond, only a railroad of about twenty miles to Wilmington, and the principal means of transit was by coastwise steamers between Wilmington and San Francisco, one trip a week.

In this primitive but congenial and promising community, young Safford cast his lines. He was of pleasant address and ready observation and endowed with ambition, industry and correct standards.

I formed his acquaintance in the spring of 1874, having recently arrived in Los Angeles on the same quest as himself. From that time until his death—a period of more than forty-four years—the bond of confidence and friendship established between us never suffered a flaw. On a basis similarly ideal and enduring there was soon formed a little coterie of young fellows engaged in the struggle for the main chance, whose temperaments made them congenial. This group included, beside George and myself, Andrew M. Lawrence, Fred W. Wood and Frank A. Gibson. Cicero in his "De Amicitia" says that the friendships of youth seldom extend into mature life, "for either personal interests or the matter of taking a wife come in to work a separation." It was not so with us. As the wives came along, they were adopted sisters, and there were double the number to rejoice with us in our success and to sympathize with us in our adversities and sorrows.

Alas, the original five are all gone now over the Great Divide, all but the one who writes these lines.

Mr. Safford was successively bookkeeper and cashier on the Los Angeles Morning Herald, secretary to Dr. T. O. Stanway, then the leading physician of Los Angeles, and then bookkeeper and cashier of the Santa Anita Ranch, for E. J. Baldwin, for several years. It was at this time, in 1879, he married Miss Emma O'Melveny, daughter of Judge H. K. S. O'Melveny. The wedding was in the old homestead on the corner of Second and Broadway (then known as Fort Street). A little over a year later the Safford family was rejoicing over the birth of a son.

My friend's next appointment, as I recall it, was as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Pantano, Arizona, a position which he held four or five years. His wife's brother, Edward O'Melveny, was agent at Benson, twenty miles to the eastward. The two families decided to return to Los Angeles in 1884. During their sojourn in the wilderness they had both saved a little capital and with it they purchased a trucking business. Their experience as railway agents had well equipped them for this line of work and they proceeded to organize the California Truck Company, and place it on a basis commensurate with the rapidly growing requirements of the city. Subsequently, E. H. Sanderson, a cousin by marriage, was taken into the company, and later Mr. O'Melveny sold his interest. Mr. Safford was chosen president of the corporation and remained so till the time of his death. The business grew rapidly, and has long been regarded as one of the most substantial in the city. It is now carried on by H. B. Safford and Rowe Sanderson, sons of the founders.

Shortly after the return of the family from Arizona occurred the birth of their daughter Helen, now Mrs. A. M. Bonsall. In 1897 Mr. Safford suffered bereavement in the death of his wife.

As a young man George Safford was observant and thoughtful, but not talkative. This characteristic was dominant with him through life. He had an alert eye for opportunities, a firm decision in grasping them and great persistence in carrying them to fruition. He was not satisfied merely to preside over a large and exacting business, but he reached out to other fields and became a real estate, oil and mining operator on a considerable scale.

He was among the first to develop the Wilshire district, holding a large interest in the Wilshire Harvard Heights tract comprising eighty acres which he bought in company with E. A. Forrester & Sons. The same syndicate later bought the Joughins ranch of over 300 acres, south of the city, which was subdivided under the name of Angeles Mesa. Then a syndicate purchased the holdings of H. E. Huntington in the San Fernando Valley and are disposing of them under the title of the Mission Lands Company.

Although this brief summary of the career of my lifelong friend is mainly of business details, for his was a busy, practical life, there was room in it for the most steadfast friendships, the highest ideals of character, the greatest devotion to those he loved, and kindliness and charity toward his fellow man.

In 1900 Mr. Safford married Miss Mae Campbell, daughter of the late J. D. Campbell.

In summing up the character of my friend, I would say that he was a man of remarkable poise. He was reserved, averse to display of any sort, and when he spoke his language was forceful and to the point. Only those who knew him intimately could tell how deep and broad a current of consideration and sympathy flowed beneath the calm surface.

He was self-educated in the hard school of practical affairs, but he was well informed on all matters of public interest, and held liberal and advanced views in politics, religion and social affairs.

A citizen of Los Angeles through its years of phenomenal development, he made his way to the front ranks among its promoters and developers, and left a lasting impress upon the community. He might have said in the words of Caesar, "all of which I saw, and a part of which I was."

His fondness for nature went with him all through life. He knew and loved the mountains and streams of California, and his recreation was invariably an extended trip on a trout fishing excursion. His friends all knew that if conversation lagged they could always stir up a lively interest by mentioning trout.

George Simpson Safford died June 11, 1918, after a brief illness. Thus he passed in the midst of an active and usual career, and left an ache in the hearts of all who loved him.—William A. Spalding.

Susan M. Dorsey

# Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey

THERE are few Los Angeles people who do not know Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey as one of the active officials in the public school system in the city. She has been a teacher and school administrator here for twenty years or more, but her service has been distinguished not merely by its duration and the responsibility of the offices she has held, but the particularly personal character of the work she has done and the ideas and ideals which have guided her in that work.

Mrs. Dorsey is a native of Penn Yan, New York State. She is a graduate of Vassar College and for three years after graduating taught at Vassar. After that she took up various social and church lines of work, and it was those interests which first brought her to California.

During the first nine years of her residence in this state she was identified with various social programs. In 1892 she entered upon school work, and in 1896 became a teacher in the classical languages in the Los Angeles High School. Later she was promoted to the headship of the classical department and later was made vice principal in this high school. In this position Mrs. Dorsey had opportunity not only to teach along the formal lines, but to assist largely in shaping the policies of the Los Angeles High School and of all the high schools of the city. She applied herself with great zest to many problems for integrating the work of the high schools with that of colleges and the practical work of life. She constantly sought to work out plans for developing the social life of the school, and for introducing into it a liberal and democratic spirit which would gradually disintegrate the class and clique system too frequently found in such schools. Mrs. Dorsey was profoundly interested and ultimately instrumental in devising a method whereby older girls should be able to help the younger ones.

Much is said nowadays about vocational guidance and other features of school and social programs. It is not assigning too much credit to Mrs. Dorsey to say that she was one of the pioneers in developing the idea of vocational guidance. In the direction of that ideal she was steadily progressing when most public schools in America and elsewhere were given over to the cut and dried program of formal education, with only incidental relationship to the big and vital problems of life.

In March, 1913, by the unanimous choice of the Board of Education, Mrs. Dorsey entered upon the duties of assistant superintendent of schools. With this assignment there came the responsibility of supervising one of the school districts. In spite of absorption in this larger and more general work she has always found time to consider individual cases whether of a teacher or a pupil. Because of her interest in organizations having in charge the social welfare of women and girls in the city, she has done much to put the work of the schools into close and effective co-ordination with such outside organizations, and to secure frequent conferences between the school authorities proper and the juvenile associations, the City Mothers and charity organizations. Especially during the war much time and serious effort were given to making the schools one of the great controlling factors in Los Angeles toward winning the war.

Mrs. Dorsey has served as president of the California Teachers' Association, Southern Section, and is at present a member of the Commission on the National Emergency in Education, a member of the National Council of Education and vice president of the National Education Association. She is a charter member of the Woman's University Club, a member of the Vassar Club, City Teachers' Club and of the National Education Association. She is devoted to the working out of a large and wholesome program of American education, and her own Americanism is a record that begins with her ancestors, who fought in the Revolutionary war.

On January 1, 1920, Mrs. Dorsey entered upon the work of superintendent of the schools of Los Angeles, to which position she had been assigned by the Board of Education a few days before. She has assumed this responsible work at a time of extreme difficulty, owing to the fact that war conditions for several years have prevented the usual improvement and increase in school facilities, while the child population of Los Angeles has kept on growing at an astonishing rate. She will bring to the situation steadiness, courage, optimism and determination.

# Hospital of the Good Samaritan

THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN STUDENT BODY GOVERNMENT. The year 1919 marks the sixth anniversary of an important organization in the Nurses' Training School of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, namely, Student Body Government. This organization has been a most valuable factor in the upbuilding of the school, and one of which each member has every reason to be proud.

Knowing that trust in an individual will raise that person's standards, our country has for the past ten or twelve years endeavored to improve the discipline in its high schools and colleges by placing upon its students the responsibility of self government. The inefficiency of student body government, more especially in the high schools, has been due largely to the carefree and irresponsible attitude of its members. Our Nurses' Student Body has not this condition to meet, for a young woman entering the nursing profession very early realizes the responsibility of her position in life. It would seem most plausible that self government should operate successfully amongst a body of professional women. But, upon deeper thought, the difficulties of such a government begin to appear. However, these can be overcome very readily by a strong foundation on which to build. The foundation consists of a body of nurses with high standards and a superintendent they love, respect and admire. With these assets, student body government in a nurses' training school develops the weaker nurses, weeds out the undesirable and promotes a feeling of pride and loyalty in the school.

The following is a very condensed summary of the methods used in our school:

The student body officers are elected once a year from the senior class. Prior to the election, the nomination committee submits the nominations to the superintendent of the hospital for approval. The officers consist of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, librarian and five monitors. There is also a board of student body affairs, consisting of the student body officers and the president and vice president of each class.

The nurse elected to be president of the school should be a woman of force and character. She should be a woman who understands girls and can comprehend their desires and difficulties. She, as the representative of the school, submits all recommendations and requests of the student body to the superintendent of the hospital, and the superintendent of the hospital, in turn, presents her wishes to the president of the student body to be placed before its members. Complaints concerning the conduct of nurses are made to the president. If worthy of consideration, the matter is brought before the Board of Student Body Affairs, and, if deemed necessary by them, placed before the student body for consideration.

The president is assisted by five monitors of her own selection from the senior class. It is the duty of the monitors to enforce all rules of the school, to see that there is proper observance of seniority, to supervise all matters of uniforms and personal neatness among the nurses, and to have general oversight of the good conduct and well-being of the school. The senior class as a whole takes the disciplining of the school as its duty, thus lightening the work of the officers very much.

The opportunities for abusing and overstepping rules are greater under student body government, but the desire seems to be latent. There is no supervision in the nurses' home by the superintendent or the hospital supervisors. Each monitor is in charge of a floor, and occasionally it becomes necessary for her to remind the nurses of their duties, but it is not often.

In admitting new nurses into our school, it is our endeavor to make them feel as comfortable as possible. The probationers are received by members of the student body, appointed by the president. The first evening she instructs them as to the rules of the school and the general conduct of the nurses. They are urged to come to her with any difficulties which arise, that they may not become discouraged in their early training. When the probationers are capped and taken into the student body, the president impresses upon them what is expected of them, as a member of our school.

How much our government has grown a part of us we can hardly realize! But the loyalty and pride which it has instilled are most evident. The responsibility of making our school the best falls on each individual nurse. Our path is not always smooth, for occasionally we find among our member girls who endeavor to pollute the weaker minds and shatter our ideals, causing a feeling of dissatisfaction among the nurses. Fortunately, their sojourn in our midst is usually short.

The above is a very brief outline of student body government as we enjoy it. To write in detail would make a long paper.

It is to Mrs. Walker, our superintendent, that we extend out gratitude for conceiving of a plan of government for our school which has given us so much freedom, loyalty and self-respect. STUDENT NURSES.

## Mrs. Horatio Walker, Jr.

MRS. HORATIO WALKER, JR., during her residence in Los Angeles has been superintendent of the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, and her services in behalf of and to that great institution make her one of the interesting women of Southern California.

Mrs. Walker comes of a family of scholars, ministers and professional people. She was born in New Brunswick, Canada, her maiden name being Rahno Aitken. Mrs. Walker feels that her life work is a direct product of the influence and training she received from her father and mother. Her father was the Rev. William Aitken, a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University and a Scotch Presbyterian minister. He married Jane Noble, whose people lived at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. Mrs. Walker was one of a family of nine children, all of whom are still living. Four of her brothers and one sister were overseas in the World war. Her oldest brother is a lawyer of prominence, and her third brother is the present Lord Beaverbrook. Her mother is still living at Newcastle, New Brunswick. Her father died in 1913 in Canada, after having been retired for twenty-two years. Mrs. Walker was educated at the Ministers' Daughters College in Edinburgh, Scotland, and has been overseas a number of times. She is a woman of culture, wide experience and travel. Her father neglected no opportunity to give his children the broadest possible education, and it was a wonderful home atmosphere in which Mrs. Walker and her brothers and sisters grew up.

Mrs. Walker's husband, who died eleven years ago in the Pasadena Hospital, was the only son of Horatio Walker, a famous American artist. Horatio Walker, Jr., was born in Canada, and was a graduate of McGill University, at Montreal, with the B. A. degree, and also one in medicine. Dr. and Mrs.

R. A. Coulter

Walker were married at Trinidad, Colorado, in 1907. Prior to that time Mrs. Walker had taken the course for training in the Toronto General Hospital, and for a time was superintendent of a hospital in Montreal. After her marriage and the death of her husband, she returned to California and was elected superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital eight years ago. At that time the hospital was still at its old site on Seventh Street, its organization including some fifty or sixty nurses. Nine months later the institution was moved to its present beautiful home on Orange Street, and since then Mrs. Walker has had an important part in the continuous upbuilding of the institution, until it ranks second to none in the West. The Hospital of the Good Samaritan is maintained under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Johnson being president of the governing board. While in so many ways the skillful efficiency of the management is due to Mrs. Walker, she is credited with one particular achievement, the introduction in 1913 of the student body government in the Nurses Training School. Those competent to speak of the results of this plan freely credit Mrs. Walker with much of its success. In six years the plan has passed through more than the experimental stage, and it is now regarded as an indispensable feature of the training school and has given a distinctively high tone to the character and conduct of the body of nurses.

H. L. Musser

# Henry L. Musser

THE Aggeler & Musser Seed Company, which was incorporated in 1896, with H. L. Musser as president, has by a persistent and active service contributed values of untold millions to California and the great Southwest. It is much more than an ordinary seed-distributing house. Henry L. Musser for over twenty years made a scientific study of seeds and plants with regard to their adaptability to soil and climatic conditions. The company of which he is president has carefully extended its facilities for propagation and breeding of seeds under the peculiar conditions of the southwestern climate, and today, besides the large plant at Los Angeles, has an extensive acreage where seeds are grown and handled under the direct supervision of the experts of the company.

Through the long continued experiments carried on by this organization have been introduced some vegetables of national reputation, including the California Pearl Cauliflower, the Los Angeles Market Lettuce, the Casaba Melons, the White Rose Potatoes, the Anaheim Chili and Pimento Peppers and many varieties of vegetation of local prominence, all of which have meant millions of dollars to Los Angeles and California. While the business was built up practically from nothing, it now ranks with the largest seed houses in the United States. The firm not only grows seeds, but handles as jobbers and retailers seeds of all kinds, and have established a large mail order business. The company's export business extends to every agricultural center in the world.

The Aggeler & Musser Seed Company requires sixty thousand feet of floor space in its three Los Angeles plants. A hundred persons are on the pay roll, and the amount paid out in wages and salaries is several thousand dollars a week. Mr. Musser is president, Mr. E. A. Aggeler is vice president, and W. B. Early is secretary and treasurer. The volume of business is in excess of one million dollars per annum.

Henry Lincoln Musser was born at Marietta, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1865, and before coming to Los Angeles was in the lumber business. He is the son of Henry S. and Mary G. Musser. His father was for sixty-two years engaged in the lumber business at Marietta. Henry L. Musser attended public school, and finished his education in the Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, Pennsylvania, graduating with the class of 1884. Mr. Musser was a delegate to the Pacific Coast Congress for a League of Nations held in San Francisco during February, 1919. This brought out an interesting fact, showing that a prophet is not altogether without honor.

Now that the "League of Nations" is a reality, it is a matter of interest to read the following prophetic oration delivered by Henry Lincoln Musser at the time of his graduation from Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1884:

### THE TENDENCY OF GOVERNMENT IS UNIVERSAL.

The requirement of a universal government is that there be congressional representatives from every nation and that there be an international congress in every way as perfect as our nation's Congress at Washington aims to be. That it should have regular sessions and discuss the general welfare of the world.

It would be the purpose of this congress to bring all people to a common equality; to educate the uneducated, and to Christianize the heathen; dot the fair lands everywhere with schools and churches, and everywhere modify nature to the uses of man; all this to be done at the expense of the world, for all, by all. After a careful review, we can not help but see that the past and present tends to a universal government, although we have only gotten so far as an occasional international conference, we must admit this to be the dawn of universal government.

Let us review and see if each change of government, from the beginning of any government, has not been one step toward a republic.

Previous to the patriarchal government there was no center of power; this was the first established controlling center; next an absolute monarchy, followed soon with a king and council of wise men. This was succeeded by a limited monarchy, in which the voice of the people was having authority, which later led to pure democracy, which was as bad as no government at all, because there was no concentration of authority. This led to a representative democracy—a republic which proved to be the ultimate, when we might well say that by Divine inspiration the Constitution of the United States was formed.

Here we have followed the tendency of all government and find that we are inevitably led to a republic. It is the ultimate government. It is now only sectional. To be perfect it must be universal, and I believe if mankind exists to see their ideal millennium, it will be governed by a universal republic.

You will all admit the possibilities of such a government; it could exist just as easily as the United States. Nations would simply sustain the same relation to each other as states.

Let us take a moment to contemplate the results of such a government. As the United States spends millions of dollars for national improvement, so could a world republic expend millions for world improvement; an expense that would scarcely be felt by a world of people who would receive incalculable benefits.

Mr. John P. Morgan mentions such benefits when speaking of the relations of the United States with Mexico. He said: "When Key West is connected with the mainland with railway or a ship channel, and Cape Catoche is connected by railway with the Mexican system and with the inter-oceanic canals, a sea will be inclosed within the lines of the two republics that will add more to the civilization of the western hemisphere than the Mediterranean has contributed to the advancement and elevation of the human family in Europe, Asia and Africa which incloses its waters.

With a universal government, this and like improvements would be made; all nature would be modified to the uses of man. To do this, work would be abundant; to rid the world of idleness alone would be a grand achievement.

Take the expense that is required to support the armies of the world and apply it to the education of the ignorant everywhere and you have done the work you were ordained to do—and it can be done only under a universal government.

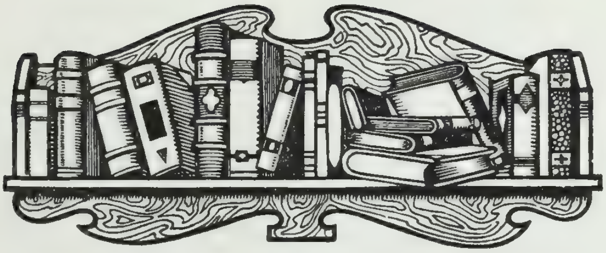
All this can be done. It must be done. It will be done. The past shows this tendency, and let it come soon, but let us grow into it with a calm and secure growth that can never become corrupted.

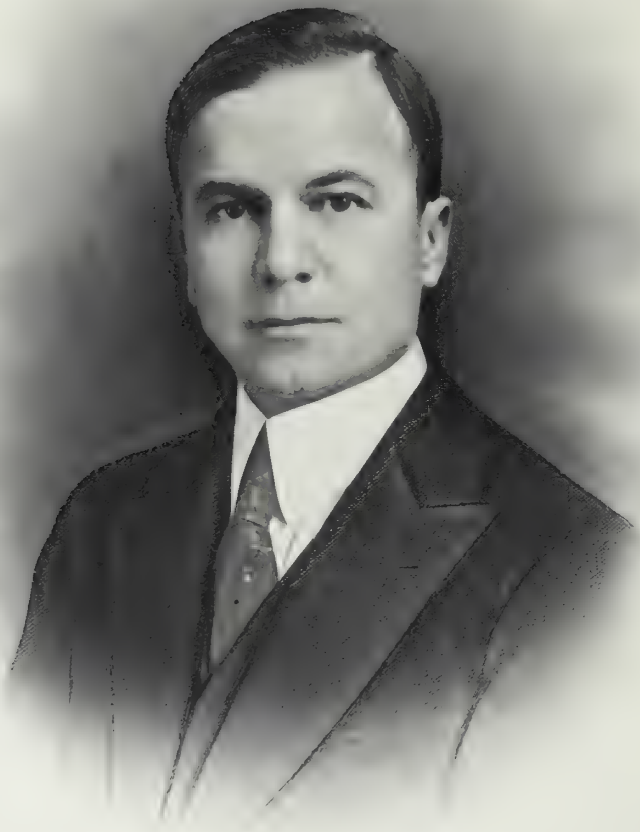
Since the foregoing oration was delivered, the Key West-Tampico Railway has been completed, the Panama Canal has been constructed, and a League of Nations is a reality that there may be a universal government for all the people, by all the people, a World Republic.

After leaving college, Mr. Musser was for four years in the railway mail service on a run between New York City and Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania

Railroad. He then returned to Marietta and became associated with his father in the lumber business and was manager for the elder Musser until 1896. On coming to Los Angeles he organized the Johnson & Musser Seed Company, becoming its president. In 1903 Mr. Johnson died, and in 1906 the business was incorporated as the Aggeler & Musser Seed Company.

Mr. Musser is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a republican. At Marietta, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1896, he married Emma Pomeroy. They have one daughter, Mary, a graduate of the Hollywood High School.





Chas. T. B. Hopper

# Charles B. Hopper

IF there is such a thing as a real estate man "to the manner born," the description would fit Charles B. Hopper probably better than any other man in Southern California. The real estate business seems to have run in the Hopper family. Mr. Hopper's father was a successful real estate operator in the East, and also on the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Hopper himself grew up in the atmosphere of a real estate office and has known and wanted no other field of work since he was a boy.

He is the subdivision man supreme and pre-eminent, and his work in developing and selling subdivisions in and around Los Angeles is probably too well known to require further introduction. In later years his name and enterprise have been especially identified with the Southgate Gardens and South Park Gardens.

Mr. Hopper was born at Titusville, the famous center of the Pennsylvania oil industry, September 26, 1880, a son of Isaac B. and Elizabeth (Harriman) Hopper, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Adrian, Michigan. The family came to California and located at Los Angeles in 1895. Isaac Hopper died March 11, 1911, having been retired several years before his death. Charles B. and his sister, Mrs. Kelley Rees, of Portland, Oregon, are the only survivors of four children.

Charles B. Hopper, the youngest, was educated in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles, attended Leland Stanford University, and in 1896 went to work in the real estate business with his father. He has been an independent operator since 1903, and it can be safely said that no one is better versed in real estate values in Southern California than he. He is a specialist in subdivision property. He has built over six hundred houses in this section, having developed the Lawndale district, between Los Angeles and Redondo, and also the Western Avenue and Jefferson Street district.

For the last two years he has been handling the famous Cudahy Ranch under the name of the Southgate Gardens, a tract of about two thousand acres adjoining Los Angeles on the south. By 1919 a quarter of this property had been sold. Development work began on the ranch property in 1917, and within less than two years it has been completely transformed, now having broad paved avenues, with sewers, electric light and all modern improvements, and many of the avenues are lined by attractive homes, the grounds being subdivided in half-acre units. Besides the Southgate Gardens subdivision as a whole, there is a town-site of Southgate, opened March 1, 1918, and now well developed with stores, churches and schools.

The South Park Garden district is a very ambitious project, involving 1,000 acres, located south of the new Goodyear Rubber Company plant, which will give employment to about seven thousand men. South Park Gardens is divided into Mr. Hopper's favorite unit, a half acre of ground, with all city improvements, a low price and good transportation.

Mr. Hopper knows how to market property and get it placed with the right class of people, so that satisfaction is insured to all concerned. He has been author of some of the most effective advertising campaigns employed in the development and sale of Southern California property. He has five real estate offices, including those at Ocean Park, Whittier and Santa Ana. His main office, at 611 South Hill Street, on the ground floor of the Consolidated Realty Building, is said to be the largest and finest real estate office on the Pacific Coast, and the best equipped subdivision office in the West, or west of Chicago, though probably not even Chicago has any office of the kind that equals it. The office is exceedingly large, with 6,000 square feet of floor space, has special auditorium for lectures and moving pictures, and this auditorium is used every Tuesday and Thursday evenings and has been the medium for a great deal of educational instruction regarding the citrus district. Mr. Hopper operates three automobile excursions, with a free ranch dinner, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and altogether he furnishes a dollar's worth of service for every dollar he receives as commission.

Mr. Hopper is a member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles Athletic Club, California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Gramercy Tennis Club, and is a republican. But the organization where his name is especially enshrined is the Automobile Club of Southern California. He helped organize this club, and in the capacity of secretary and treasurer for about four years was the individual chiefly responsible for making it a real club, developing its membership from 30 to 2,000. Most of the real work of increasing the membership and building up the organization was done in Mr. Hopper's real estate office as a pastime from his other duties. In recognition of what he did for the club, he was made an honorary member for life, with no dues to pay. He is also a director and one of the organizers of the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association, which has one of the largest sites for cemetery purposes in California. Mr. Hopper's recreation is in golf and tennis and in real estate.

His home is at 716 South Manhattan Place. He married Miss Helen MacDonald, of Columbus, Ohio, at Los Angeles, June 28, 1909. She was born and educated in Ohio, but finished her schooling in Los Angeles. Mrs. Hopper is a member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles. They have two native daughters of Los Angeles, Virginia and Elizabeth.

◆

D. O. McCarthy

# Daniel O'Connell McCarthy

WITH proper regard to his experiences and achievement, it is permitted to call the late Daniel O'Connell McCarthy one of the most useful citizens of California. He was much more than a pioneer and early settler, founder of the first morning newspaper, and a picturesque personality. He came of fighting stock, and all his fighting was done on the side of constructive ideals and plans that resulted in many benefits of his home state, perhaps not properly appreciated at the present day.

Daniel O'Connell McCarthy was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, August 24, 1830, a son of Maurice McCarthy. His ancestry goes back to remote antiquity, to the time when the Spanish stock was blended with the native Celts of Ireland. He was descended from a line of Irish kings of Munster. One of the family, McCormick McCarthy, in 1476 owned Blarney Castle. One of the early kings of Munster was Carthack, which later was changed to McCarthy. Another king was Justin, in 1093, and later on in modern times we find Justin McCarthy, who was a second cousin of Daniel O'Connell McCarthy. The late Mr. McCarthy was also descended through his mother (Bridget O'Hea) from two noble and illustrious houses in the Province of Munster, in the County of Cork. Their magnificent estate, together with those of the McCarthy family, were all confiscated in the rage of religious persecution, and to the lineal descendants nothing remained except their name and religion. The coat of arms of the O'Hea family and that of the McCarthy family were united in one combined design, now in the possession of the families. The motto is: "To the strong and faithful nothing is difficult."

Mr. McCarthy's parents were married in Ireland, where their first child was born. When the family came to America they settled in western North Carolina, and subsequently removed to Columbus, Mississippi, where both parents died when the oldest child was only fourteen years old. The loss seemed irreparable, for not only was the father an honorable and useful citizen, devoted to his family, but the mother was a woman of rare culture and refinement, of noble character and of great personal beauty.

The children, with names and dates of birth, are briefly noted as follows: Maurice, born in Ireland in 1820; "Yankee" James, born in America in 1822, and died in infancy; James Barry McCarthy, 1824; Michael O'Hea, 1826; Mary Barry, 1828; Daniel O'Connell, 1830; Catherine, 1832; John Harvey, 1834, and Jeremiah Crowley, 1835.

Daniel O'Connell McCarthy was educated in the common schools of Columbus, Mississippi. At the age of fourteen he was appointed commissary clerk by Capt. William Barksdale, and went with his commander to Mexico at the time of the war between the United States and Mexico. In 1848 he was stationed on General Taylor's line. At the conclusion of peace he located at San Antonio, Texas, engaged in mercantile business and remained in that city until 1850. In September, 1850, he organized a company of young men, and as captain, interpreter and commissary general conducted them overland to California, and immediately went to the mining districts of Tuolumne

County. He spent two years in placer mining, and then engaged in stock raising and other lines of business until 1858. Selling out his interests, he became a merchant in the Town of Sonora and was also extensively engaged in quartz mining.

Sonora, the town where he was established in business, was then the center for that considerable body of Southerners and pro-slavery people who employed every expedient to range California on the side of the South. A Southerner himself by birth and training, Mr. McCarthy had none of the characteristic attitude of those people toward our political institutions. He had no interest in slavery and the Union of the States was one of the first articles in his creed and faith. As an appropriate means of expressing this faith in the Union cause, he was left to establish in 1860 a newspaper at Sonora, the title of which pioneer journal was The American Flag. It was founded entirely upon the basis and spirit of personal patriotism and unselfish love of country, and its publication was continued under circumstances of persecution and injustice. In the end The American Flag became one of the chief instruments for the winning of California to the side of the Union. It is well recognized by historical authorities that when the people of California voted to enter the Union as a free state, the cause of the Union was fortified as it had been by no previous event for twenty years. The American Flag was not only the first morning newspaper in the state, but was the first radical Union newspaper, and during the Civil war was considered a deciding factor in the refusal of California to secede with the Southern states. It was also the first advocate of woman's suffrage in the state.

One of the first acts of the "Union State Convention," meeting at Sacramento in 1863, and composed of 600 representatives from all parts of the state, was to pass a resolution, amid enthusiastic cheering, endorsing The American Flag as a newspaper true, energetic and reliable for its advocacy of the great measures and principles of the Union party in this state, and that we do hereby commend it to the confidence and support of all loyal men. At the same time there were forty-two other papers in the state supporting the Union party.

Soon afterward, at the written request of a large number of leading Union men of the state, Mr. McCarthy moved his paper to San Francisco and established it as a daily journal. Even by its bitter enemies The American Flag was considered to be the most brilliant and fearless journal ever published on this coast.

Mr. McCarthy was nominated for state printer, a very important and lucrative office, but owing to the combined opposition of jealous newspapers, who placed two independent republican candidates in the field, he was defeated, though running 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket.

While publisher in San Francisco, the owner of The American Flag started one of the first newspaper agitations in the United States. An effort was being made to pass the Pacific Contract Law. Corruption was charged against the State Legislature. This resulted in the arrest of Mr. McCarthy. He was later released and feted by hundreds of supporters. It was also The American Flag that first published the news of the assassination of Lincoln in California.

Soon after giving up his journalistic career, Mr. McCarthy removed to San Diego in 1870, investing in real estate. He also became interested in the wonderful Burrow silver mining district of New Mexico, where he located several claims and organized a company, acquiring timber properties, water privileges and laying out towns and railway routes. He was one of the first to locate silver mines in Silver City, New Mexico. In the meantime the man he had left in charge of his interests at San Diego had mismanaged them, so that his presence for several years was required in restoring order to California affairs. In the meantime a large part of his rights and acquisitions in New Mexico were lost. During those years he proved a leader and man of vision in promoting a number of large undertakings, and while he experienced numerous vicissitudes, the failures were due chiefly to the inevitable inability of one man to thoroughly control and direct issues involving widely separated groups and responsibilities.

At San Diego he served as president of the Board of Trustees (at that time practically mayor of the city) and was instrumental in building the first railroad into that city. Later he was engaged in mining in Lower California, and in 1882 removed from San Diego to his ranch, Siempreviva, and became interested in stock raising and farming. While president of Mount Tecarte Land and Water Company at San Diego in 1892, he went to the City of Mexico and obtained a concession from President Diaz to bring a portion of the water across Mexican territory. A tribute to the far-sighted genius of Mr. McCarthy is found in an editorial recently published in The San Diego Union and quoted herewith for the value it has in supplementing this brief biography: "H. N. Savage, hydraulic engineer, and three newspaper men stood on the site of the Barrett dam last Wednesday afternoon, discussing the work which will be necessary in the erection of this last link in the construction of San Diego's water system. Mr. Savage was relating the history of the dam site. 'You speak of vision in great engineering projects,' he said, 'of the romance and imagination behind it all, and you have mentioned the Panama Canal, the mighty Assouan, the Roosevelt and the Shoshone; but right where we stand is as fine an example of that sort of thing as I know. Here, in the early '80s, a man visioned this Barrett dam; he even started the work with that bit of stone parapet down there. This man's vision saw the future need of San Diego; he had supreme confidence in the potentialities of the little city, then no more than a village; he knew that eventually a great seaport metropolis would cover the shores of San Diego Bay; and he hoped to see the realization of what to others was only a dream.' So the story went on until one of the newspaper men asked the name of this visionary. 'His name,' said Mr. Savage, 'was D. O. McCarthy.'

"At that very moment the man who had located and started the construction of the Barrett dam more than thirty-five years ago was lying dead in his Los Angeles home. He had passed away while his name was on the lips of men who were contemplating his dream at the inception of its full realization.

"The coincidence does not end here. McCarthy's interest in the Barrett dam site passed from him to E. S. Babcock, and thence to the control of the city that he had visioned as he worked in that outlet gorge to a water shed with an area of 130 square miles. In the meantime the Morena dam was built by John D. Spreckels, whose original purpose was to build the first dam of his system at Barrett. One of the newspaper men in the inspecting group was connected with the San Diego Union, owned by John D. Spreckles. The San Diego Union in 1900 absorbed the plant of the Morning Call; the Morning Call had been the San Diego Vidette; D. O. McCarthy established the Vidette in the fall of 1893. He was the owner of that newspaper when he dreamed the Barrett dam.

"There are cycles in human affairs as in the physical functions of the natural order; and it is complete in this instance. The legacy of D. O. McCarthy's vision has passed from dream to dream through devious ways until it came back to him by the impulse of his own desire—on his deathbed. The Barrett dam will be built by other hands than those which laid its foundation; but those hands are guided by the same vision that inspired the purpose of the man who saw it first. Within the area of that vision lies 347 square miles of watershed, all converging to the Lower Otay reservoir, and when the Barrett dam is finished, the city that D. O. McCarthy visioned will have a water storage capacity of 48,550,000,000 gallons, 16,000,000,000 gallons of which will be stored behind the mighty wall of the Barrett dam.

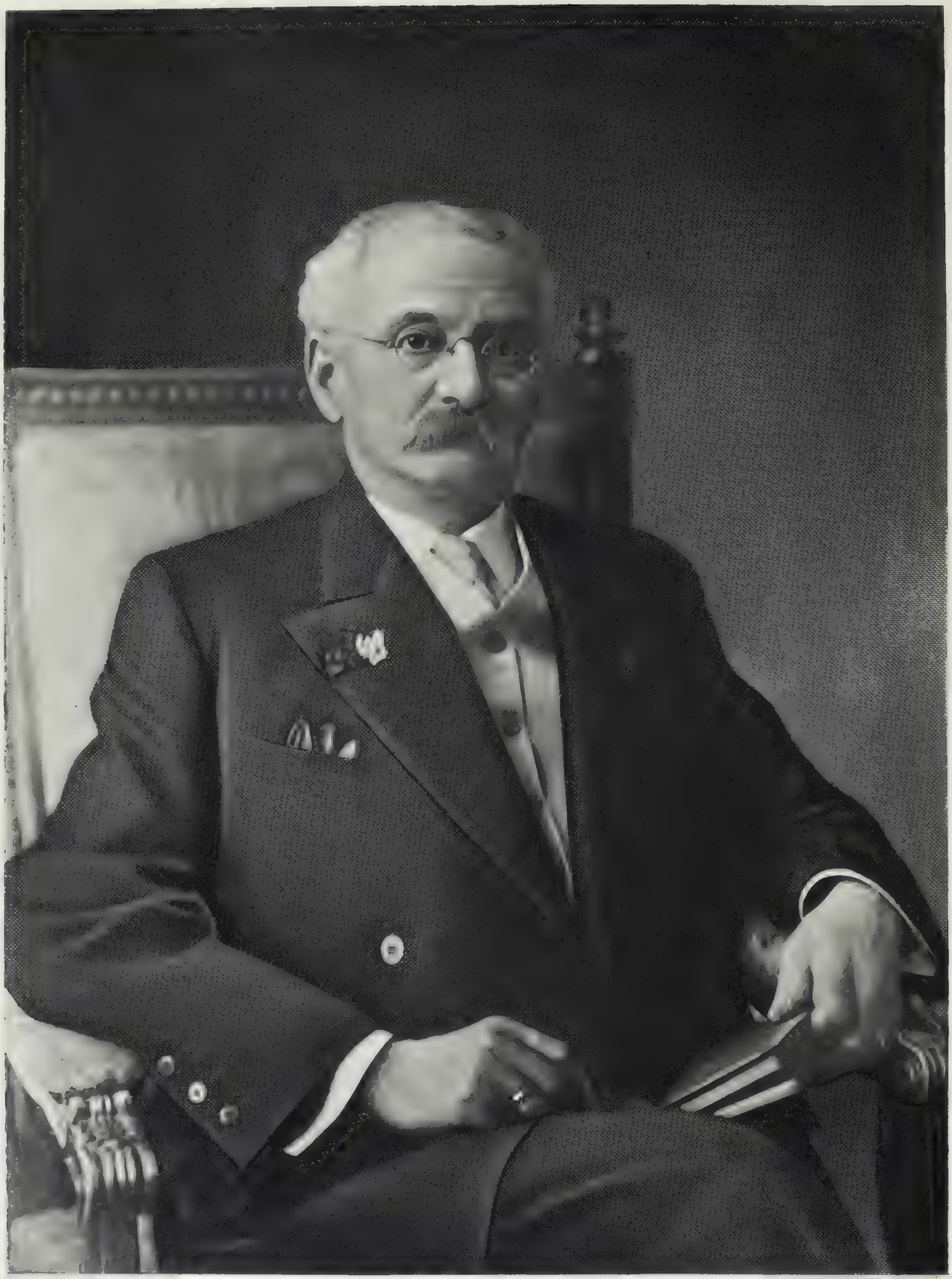
"It is the men with vision who build empires and move the world. Dreams come true for those who know how to dream."

Mr. McCarthy lived at Los Angeles from 1901, and until a few years before his death was engaged in the real estate business. He was a republican, and it is said that he never missed voting after California became a state. He voted for Lincoln, and during the Blaine campaign of 1884 it is said that he rode fifty miles on horseback to cast his ballot. December 1, 1909, he was admitted to life membership in the Archaeological Institute of America at Washington. Mr. McCarthy was elected an honorary member of the Burbank Society. The monumental work entitled "Luther Burbank, his Methods and Discoveries and their Practical Appliance," contains on the page following the title: "Dedicated to Daniel O. McCarthy, Honorary Member of the Luther Burbank Society."

During the Civil war a cousin of Mr. McCarthy, Major General Barry, served on General Sherman's staff. A brother of Mr. McCarthy on the other hand was in the Confederate army, Major Maurice McCarthy. Mary Barry McCarthy, a sister of Mr. McCarthy, came from Holly Springs, Mississippi, to visit her brother and his wife in Sonora, Tuolumne County. While here she met and was married to Col. B. F. Moore, an uncle of Mrs. Daniel McCarthy, and one of the great criminal lawyers of California, a framer of the State Constitution. Maj. Maurice McCarthy and his sister Mrs. Katherine McCarthy Hill are given credit for originating the American holiday, Decoration or Memorial Day. Mrs. Hill, at Columbus, Mississippi, had begun decorating graves of southern soldiers who had fallen in the war, and later, on the first Memorial Day after the war, her brother Major McCarthy suggested that they do the same for northern boys. Their action attracted wide attention, and later a society was formed which set aside a particular day to perform the ceremony and eventually the institution spread until it became a national holiday. This incident inspired Judge Francis Miles Finch to write the beautiful poem "The Blue and the Gray." As to who and what city first suggested and did decorate both southern and northern graves was a question at one time involving a lively controversy. A strenuous claim to the honor was laid by Columbus, Georgia, but after careful investigation it was proved that the custom originated in the kindly offices of Major McCarthy and his sister, Mrs. Hill, as just noted. Maj. Maurice McCarthy has a daughter, Katherine McCarthy Chamberlin, a resident of Los Angeles.

At San Francisco, December 16, 1857, Mr. McCarthy married Amanda Anderson, a native of Mobile, Alabama, daughter of Mathew and Lucinda (Moore) Anderson, and of an old colonial southern family. Her family home was in a suburb to Mobile. The Andersons were of Scotch extraction. Mrs. McCarthy when a girl of about sixteen came with her parents from the South by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Thence the steamer, the old Brother Jonathan, an old time sidewheeler, carried them to San Francisco. The boat became delayed and was many days over due when it sailed into the Golden Gate of San Francisco, and the surrounding hills were covered with crowds to greet the vessel and its passengers almost given up for lost. Thus Mrs. McCarthy, too, was a California pioneer.

Mrs. McCarthy died December 31, 1911, while Mr. McCarthy passed away after three days' illness on August 13, 1919. He was a man wonderfully preserved for all his years and experiences, was erect in carriage and in appearance many years younger than he really was. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy had twelve children, only two of whom are now living: John Harvey McCarthy, a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, and Mary Barry McCarthy of Los Angeles. Mr. McCarthy possessed a wonderful personality. His was a lovable character, a sweet and gentle nature, fond of children and loved by them as well as by men of note. He was the soul of generosity and observed the strictest honesty in all his dealings.



Eugene Germain

# Eugene Germain

ONE of the oldest commercial institutions in Los Angeles is the Germain Seed and Plant Company, whose founder was the late Eugene Germain. He established his home at Los Angeles fifty years ago, and was a man of wide and influential relationships with the city until his death.

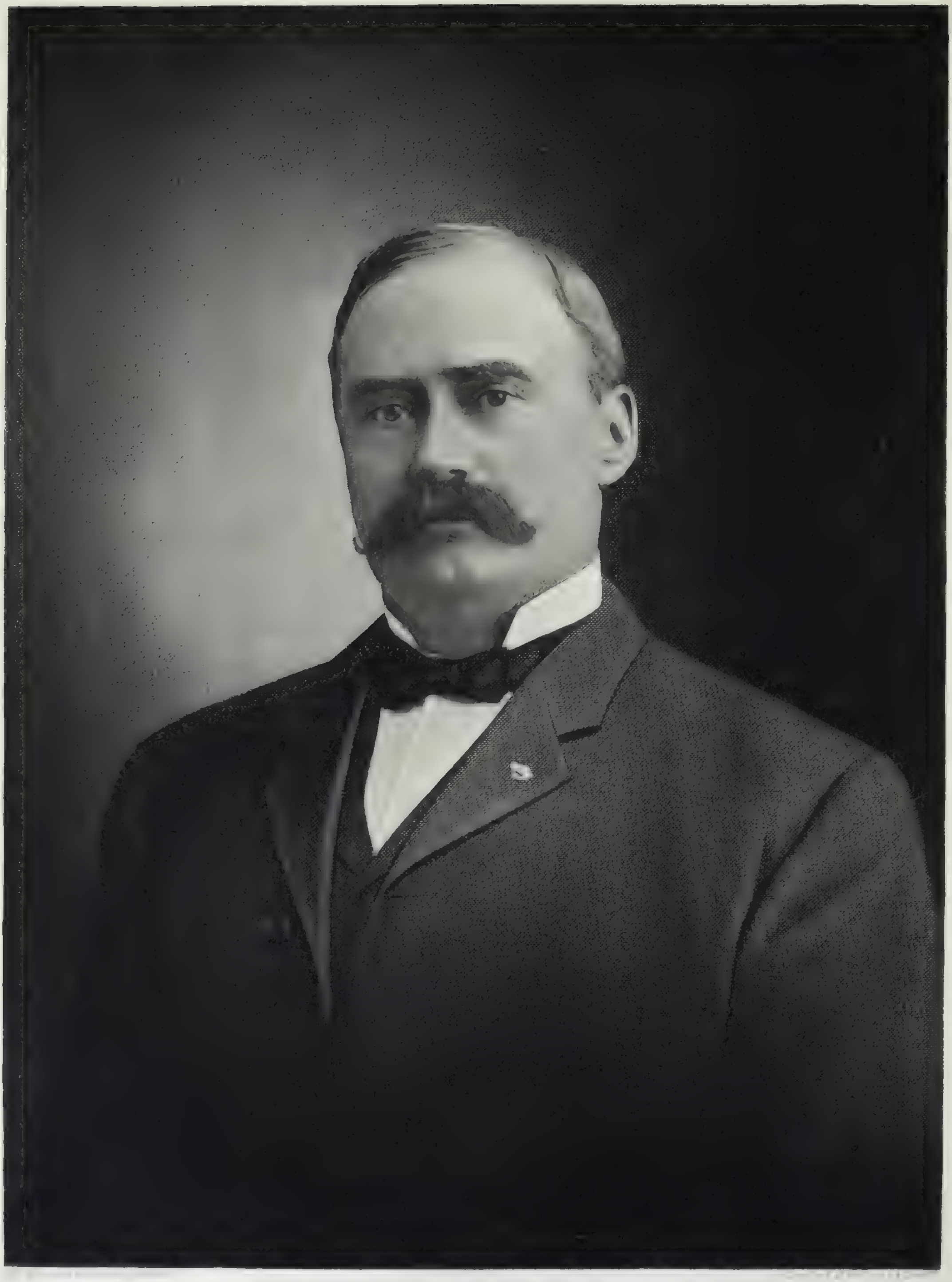
He was born in the French part of Switzerland, November 30, 1849. Educated in public schools and the college at Lausanne until he was twenty, he then came to New York City and after a short time went West to Los Angeles by way of Panama. His first enterprise in California was a restaurant, but soon afterward he opened a grocery store and gradually developed the commission business then known as the Germain Fruit Company. While it was a general commission firm, an important feature was the handling of seed, nursery stock, wines, and the operation of a fruit packing plant at Santa Ana. Eugene Germain continued as president of the business until 1893. President Cleveland appointed him United States Consul to Switzerland for a term of four years, and during his absence the business was left in charge of a manager. On returning to Los Angeles he sold the wine department to his brother, Edward, and the commission business to Loeb-Fleishman & Company, and thereafter concentrated his attention upon the seed and nursery features under the name Germain Seed & Plant Company. In this line he continued active until his death in 1909, when his son succeeded him.

April 2, 1872, at Los Angeles, Eugene Germain married Caroline Sievers. They had five children: Edmund, of Brooklyn, New York, deceased; Lillian, wife of C. A. J. Sharman, of Alberta, Canada; Clare, at home; and Marc L.

Eugene Germain was the first president of the Board of Trade, one of the first vice presidents of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and a director and officer in many other important institutions. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Jonathan Club, a charter member of the California Club, and a democrat in politics.

Marc L. Germain, who was born at Los Angeles, August 20, 1882, attended the local public schools to the age of nine, and during his father's residence abroad attended the schools at Zurich, Switzerland. He finished his education in Yale University, graduating in 1904. On returning to Los Angeles he became associated with his father in the Germain Seed & Plant Company, and as noted above, succeeded him as president in 1909. Eugene Germain has also been responsible for much building improvement in Los Angeles. Some of the buildings erected by him were the Germain Block on Los Angeles Street, near Requena Street, a building on Los Angeles between First and Second streets, another at the northwest corner of Fourth and Los Angeles streets, the Germain Hotel at Tenth and Hope streets, the Germain Building at 224 South Spring, a large building at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Main streets, and a building on Main near Second Street, on part of the property on which the Albert Cohn store is now located.

The Germain business was originally located in the J. Kurtz Building at First and Main streets, but in 1899 was moved to 326-330 South Main Street. In 1918 a separation was made between the wholesale and retail departments, the retail being located at Sixth and Main streets and the wholesale at the Terminal Market.



Wm. J. McCollough

# Alexander Millard Fillmore McCollough, M. D.

MANY interests came to know and appreciate the services of the late Doctor McCollough, not only as a practicing physician but as a very enterprising and original business man, who left his mark on many affairs of Southern California. He came to Los Angeles about a quarter of a century ago, with a wide and successful experience as a physician and business man.

Doctor McCollough was born at Malaga, Ohio, November 26, 1852, and died at Los Angeles August 19, 1909. His parents were Dr. J. G. and Margery McCollough. He early determined to follow the same profession as his father. After getting his public school education he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1876, and was also graduated at Cincinnati, Ohio. For several years he practiced at Catlin, Illinois. In the early '80s he went to the boom town of Wichita, Kansas, and was one of the physicians of that city until 1888. Removing to the Northwest he retired from his profession, and at Tacoma, Washington, organized the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company and served as its president until 1892.

Doctor McCollough came to Los Angeles in 1892, and after several years of partial retirement went East in 1895, taking post-graduate work at the New York Polyclinic for six months, intending at that time to open a hospital at Los Angeles. On returning West he resumed active practice and was one of the reliable and successful physicians of Los Angeles until 1904.

In the meantime he had colonized a tract of land known as "The Bend Colony" in Tehama County, California. In 1894 in Old Mexico he spent a winter with his wife and son intending to develop a coffee plantation, but dissatisfaction among his partners caused him to return to California. In 1905 he extended his capitalistic efforts to Central America, purchasing a banana plantation in Costa Rica as representative of Mr. Frederick W. Rindge. After that he was identified with a number of enterprises in Los Angeles and vicinity, including the California City Land Company, which subdivided the Jacob Rancho in Kings County. He also laid out the high school addition to Lindsay, California, and was owner of some orange groves in Riverside County. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Alvarado Oil Company, which had leases in the Midway oil field of Kern County, of which he was an organizer. He was one of the early physicians connected with the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles and was its medical examiner. This company was later consolidated with the Pacific Mutual of California. Doctor McCollough was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of all the leading medical societies. He was a republican and a Presbyterian.

April 24, 1879, he married Miss Emma A. McClenathan at Catlin, Illinois. She was the daughter of George E. and Sarah (Penn) Remley McClenathan. This was one of the old families of Northeastern Illinois, settling near Chicago when there were only 3,000 people in that city. Doctor McCollough and wife had two children, Vernon C. and Vernita. The latter lives in Los Angeles with her widowed mother and is one of the city's well known and talented musicians.

# Vernon C. McCollough

VERNON C. McCOLLOUGH in a brief lifetime compressed many activities sufficient to give his name an honored place beside that of his father. He was born at Wichita, Kansas, January 20, 1886, was educated at Los Angeles in the public schools and the Harvard Military School, attended the University of Southern California and Stanford University until 1908, and took his law work in the University of Southern California until 1910. After that he studied law with E. W. Freeman until admitted to the bar in 1912.

In the meantime his father's death had forced him into the lead in various business enterprises and much of his time was taken up with practical affairs rather than law practice. He was secretary of the California City Land Company and thus became identified with the ownership and subdivision of the old Jacob Rancho of 15,000 acres in Kings County, which was entirely sold out to the settlers. The company gave every assistance to its purchasers in their start and early struggles. The company collected all of its contracts and had not a single foreclosure. As secretary and treasurer of the Alvarado Oil Company Vernon McCollough had much to do with the early development of the Taft-Midway field. The leases of this company were involved in the former Gypsum contest and presidential withdrawal orders, but after numerous hearings and several years in the land office at Washington patents were issued to the company for the land. The McCollough Investment Company, of which Vernon McCollough was secretary, dealt exclusively in its own property. He was also secretary of the Soffel Drug Company, vice president of the Porterville Alfalfa Farm Company, which engaged in alfalfa raising and dairying in Tulare County. Mr. McCollough was a member of the Southern California Lodge of Masons, the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity, and was a republican and Presbyterian.

In 1918 he was putting his affairs in order with a view to entering Camp Riley at the time the armistice was signed. In order to do his utmost as a patriotic citizen he had also put in a large tract of 320 acres of wheat and conducted a dairy on his ranch at Porterville. He worked hard, undermining his strength, and on December 11th, having returned home from the ranch exhausted with his labors he was stricken with influenza and passed away December 22, 1918.

B. F. Yarnell.

# B. F. Yarnell

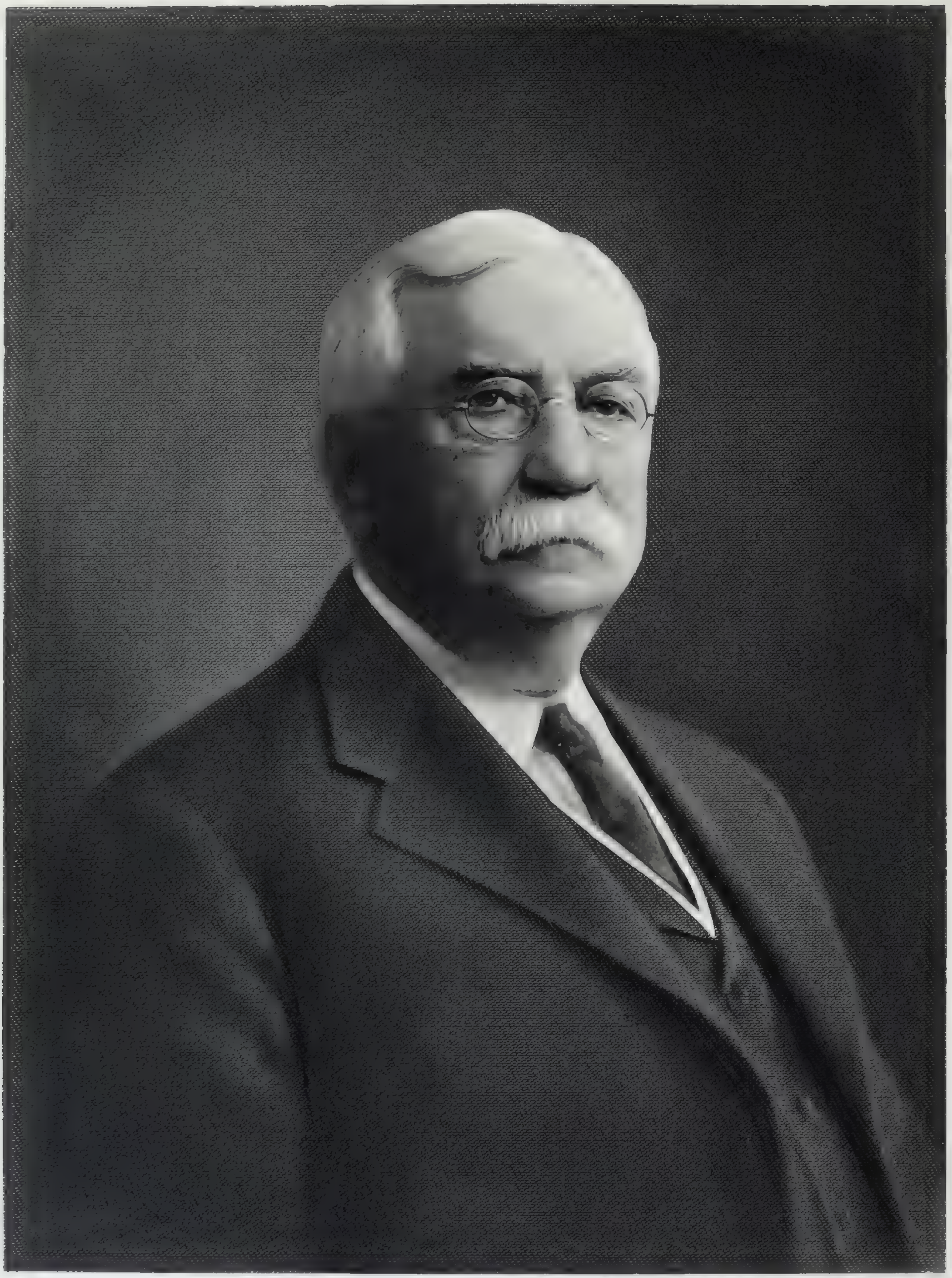
B. F. YARNELL, who died at Los Angeles, August 1, 1918, had been a resident of Southern California for over forty years, coming here in early childhood. Born at Lewistown, Iowa, December 24, 1872, he was three years of age when his parents came to California. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest and best known contractor and appraiser in the city. He had been engaged in that line of business for fifteen years, and was considered an authority on all matters relating to appraising and adjusting of fire losses. His father was a pioneer builder at Los Angeles and the son took up and developed the same line of business.

Mr. Yarnell was reared in Los Angeles, was a graduate of the City High School and from that school joined his father in the building and contracting business.

Mr. Yarnell had a genius for friendship. He had those personal qualifications, more particularly an unselfish interest in others, which brought him hosts of admirers, not only from among his business associates but all classes of men. Few representatives of the prominent families of this state were better known than B. F. Yarnell. His works of commerce and charity will long stand as a monument to his memory and the vacancy in many circles will not soon be filled. For one term he served as a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, was a member of the Union League Club, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Blue Goose and other social and business organizations. He was buried under the auspices of the Masonic Order.

Besides the business and good name he left to his family a wonderful ranch of 820 acres in San Diego County. The B. F. Yarnell Company since the death of its founder has been continued by Mrs. Yarnell, with the assistance of her son William G. and Mr. W. L. Wolfskill, an associate of Mr. Yarnell for a number of years.

February 1, 1899, Mr. Yarnell married Miss Laura A. Griffith at Riverside, California. She was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, was educated there to the age of twelve years, when she came to California with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. U. Griffith, and here finished her education. Her father was a prominent business man of St. Joseph, Missouri. At the death of her husband Mrs. Yarnell was left with four children, two sons and two daughters: William G., Lillian R., Burtron F., Jr., and Virginia L., all of whom were born in the old family home at Los Angeles on South Union Avenue. This residence was built by Mr. Yarnell, and besides it he owned considerable local real estate including two beautiful summer homes, one at Sierra Madre at the foot of Mount Wilson, and the other at Hermosa Beach.



N. B. Blackstone

# Nathaniel Blake Blackstone

NATHANIEL BLAKE BLACKSTONE, the founder, president and general manager of the N. B. Blackstone Company until 1918, was born at Livermore, Maine, January 20, 1843, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Sawyer) Blackstone. His parents, who spent all their lives in Maine, were old fashioned New England Christian people. His father was a farmer. Nathaniel B. was the youngest of nine children, four sons and five daughters, and is the last survivor. His home and early environment were calculated to bring out his self reliance and industry. He left school at the age of seventeen, and at Brockton, Massachusetts, laid the foundation of his experience in dry goods as an employe of H. W. Robinson. Five years later he went to Boston, became an employe of a wholesale dry goods house, and eventually rose to a partnership in the firm of Ewing Bros. & Company.

Mr. Blackstone came to Los Angeles in February, 1887, and became associated with his brother-in-law the late J. W. Robinson in the Boston Store. In 1895 Mr. Blackstone opened a store of his own under the name N. B. Blackstone Company. As a merchant he has had several different locations, his first business being on Spring Street near Temple opposite the old Courthouse. From there he moved to the corner of Third and Spring in the Douglass Building when it was first built, next to Broadway between Third and Fourth, and was there ten years until the handsome new building now known as Blackstone's was erected and opened on September 20, 1917. Each move being to secure larger and finer quarters as well as better location for the increased business. Mr. Blackstone continued actively associated with the affairs of this company until 1918, when he sold out his business and retired after serving fifty-eight years in the dry goods business.

For several years he was a director of the National Bank of California and now is a director of the Merchants National Bank. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and in former years was an active worker and one of the directors of that organization. He is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, of the National Republican Club of New York City, the Maine Society of California, and in the First Congregational Church was a trustee for ten years, holding that position when the church edifice was built. His home is at the corner of West Twenty-eighth Street and Orchard Avenue, a residence which he built twenty-six years ago.

Mr. Blackstone was as fortunate in his home life as he was in business. On September 29, 1917, he and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Their marriage was celebrated at Brockton, Massachusetts, September 29, 1867. The bride was Miss Louise Robinson, a daughter of H. W. Robinson, in whose store Mr. Blackstone had acquired his first business experience. She was a sister of the late J. W. Robinson, long prominent in Los Angeles mercantile circles. Mrs. Blackstone was born at Stow, Massachusetts, and was educated in public schools and the Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts, where she and her husband lived for seventeen years before coming to California. Mrs. Blackstone died November 25, 1918. While her ambition never extended beyond her home, intimate friends and church, she cultivated many charitable interests, which engaged her time and means for a number of years. Two children were born to their marriage. The daughter, Anne Louise, died at the age of eight years. The son, H. Winthrop Blackstone, was born in Auburndale, Massachusetts. For fifteen years he was vice president of the N. B. Blackstone Company.

## John K. Wilson

JOHN K. WILSON, superintendent of Blackstone's and for thirty-two years an active business associate of Mr. N. B. Blackstone, may be said to have begun his Los Angeles career with disappointment and defeated hopes. Stories of fortunes won overnight in real estate had lured him from the Middle West, but the tide had turned before he arrived in Los Angeles in 1887 and with the bursting of the boom he found it necessary to accommodate his glowing expectations to the modest rewards of a mercantile clerk.

Mr. Wilson was born on a farm near New Madison, Ohio, January 24, 1858, son of Nathaniel M. and Mary Emily (Rush) Wilson. His mother is still living in Los Angeles with her son, John, in good health at the age of eighty-three and an active member of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church. Nathaniel M. Wilson was for many years a farmer and stockman in Ohio and played quite an active part in democratic politics in that state. In 1887 he brought his family to California, living in Los Angeles three years, and in 1890 located on a 300 acre tract in San Diego County. That tract he developed by the planting of olive trees and gave it the name Olive Hill Ranch. It was the family home for eleven years, and later the parents returned to Los Angeles where Nathaniel M. Wilson died in 1901 at the age of sixty-nine. He still owned the ranch at the time of his death. As a stock man he has specialized in the breeding of Poland China hogs and Durham cattle.

John K. Wilson had only the normal opportunities and advantages of an Ohio country boy. He went to school in the winter, worked on the farm in summer, and from 1874 until he graduated in 1878 attended the high school of Greenville, Ohio. Afterwards while learning merchandising he attended a business college in Greenville. Beginning in 1879 he served a three year's apprenticeship in the dry goods store of George W. Moore in Greenville. The first year he was paid board and $100 and his salary was increased $100 each year until the end of the apprenticeship. After four years, with a vision of better things in the West, he moved in 1883 to Southern Kansas. There he became a buyer and shipper of grain. Four years in that state was a period of many vicissitudes involving grasshoppers, drought and hot winds. Therefore when he arrived in Los Angeles he had been well schooled to bear up under the disappointment in wait for him due to the collapse of the real estate boom. Soon afterwards he utilized his former training and experience and entered the store of J. W. Robinson, at that time located on Spring near Temple Street. J. W. Robinson had as his partner and associate his brother-in-law, N. B. Blackstone. Mr. Wilson spent eight years with the J. W. Robinson Company. Then he and Mr. Blackstone and C. A. Smith incorporated a new business under the title N. B. Blackstone Company, in February, 1896. They occupied the room recently vacated by the J. W. Robinson Company, who had moved to South Broadway. The Blackstone Company has followed the southward trend of the city, and during the last twenty-five years fitted up four stores. In 1917 the company entered its present quarters at Broadway and Ninth, a building with six floors and basement and with 100,000 square feet of floor space. As an exclusive shop for all the fine wares comprehended under the term dry goods, Blackstone's stands pre-eminent on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Wilson held various positions of responsibility with the J. W. Robinson

Company, and during his association with Mr. Blackstone has been manager and director, was buyer for several departments, and is still a director in the company as well as superintendent of the business in general. Mr. Wilson is also owner of some valuable industrial property at Eighth and Santa Fe. In politics he was reared a democrat, but has been a republican in national affairs since 1896. For many years he has been a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and Chamber of Commerce.

At Greenville, Ohio, September 3, 1884, he married Miss Caroline Stephens, daughter of Martin Franklin and Alvira (Leibe) Stephens. Her father was a dry goods merchant, and for many years one of the influential republicans of the State of Ohio. In the Stephens family were six children, five daughters and one son. The son is now Governor of California, Hon. William Dennison Stephen, whose individual biography is found on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Friday Morning Club of Los Angeles. Their only son and child is Weston Stephens Wilson. He is a graduate of Leland Stanford University with the class of 1913 and is unmarried. His special talent has been music, and he is both a composer of music and a writer of operas and songs, much of his work having earned national fame. He is a member of the firm Daniels & Wilson, music publishers of San Francisco and New York, and he divides his time largely between those two cities.

Mr. John K. Wilson was one of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years. He is the oldest of the four still living. His only sister is Mrs. James P. Martin, of Corvallis, Oregon. His two brothers are Charles A., who has charge of the University Branch postoffice at Los Angeles, and N. E., a Los Angeles grocer. His brother, Dr. A. P. Wilson, youngest of the family, became a prominent physician in Los Angeles and was accidentally shot in July, 1916, while camping in the high Sierras, near Fresno.

M J Avery

# Moses Nathan Avery

MOSES NATHAN AVERY, president and a director of the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, is one of the best known bankers in Southern California, and is looked to for advice and suggestions in business matters by thousands of Los Angeles residents, especially among those substantial citizens of long residence who have been acquainted with him socially and through business for so many years.

For "Dr. Avery," as he is known to his friends, though a graduate physician, was one of the founders, in 1890, of the banking institution which has now become through growth and expansion the "Guaranty Bank." He has been continually connected with it ever since; for many years its executive head; and its history has been one of steady, conservative growth in resources and influence, until now it is one of the important banks of the Pacific Coast, with aggregate resources of more than thirty-four million dollars (March, 1920), rendering through its trust and other departments a complete departmental banking service.

Doctor Avery was born at Lyndon, Washtenaw County, Michigan, a son of Nathan and Matilda (Rockwell) Avery. His father, who was a native of Elmira, New York, came to Southern Michigan in 1832, being one of the pioneers in that state. Doctor Avery is a descendant of the Groton Averys, a noted family of New England, and one of Doctor Avery's kinsmen, Elroy M. Avery of Cleveland, has compiled and published the family genealogy and history under the title, "The Groton Avery Clan."

Moses Nathan Avery finished his high school course at Chelsea, Michigan, in 1875, and at the age of seventeen taught his first term of district school. School teaching in winter and farming in the summer were the stepping stones by which he reached his profession. He continued this varied occupation until he entered the University of Michigan, in 1879, and was graduated M. D. in 1881.

He practiced medicine at Niles, Michigan, for eight years.

Doctor Avery is a republican in politics, a Presbyterian, a member of the California Club, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. July 14, 1880, at Waterloo, Michigan, he married Sarah Elizabeth Gorton, daughter of Aaron T. Gorton. Dr. and Mrs. Avery have two children, Florence Lucile and Dr. Lewis Gorton Avery.

E. A. Clampitt

# Edward A. Clampitt

EDWARD A. CLAMPITT, who died at his home in Los Angeles, September 25, 1919, had for several years been the largest independent individual oil operator and owner of oil property in California. In his death the oil industry lost its best friend, was the opinion of his associates and friends, who had regarded him as an able counselor in all matters affecting the general welfare of the petroleum industry. He was a man of strong friendship, was a vigorous fighter for the rights of his friends, as well as his own, and no man could have done more for the promotion of the legislation for oil interests and oil wells. Mr. Clampitt's holdings in Los Angeles and Orange Counties and in Bakerfield were of considerable area.

He was born in Macon County, Illinois, December 14, 1868, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clampitt, who are still living in Los Angeles. Edward A. Clampitt came to Los Angeles in 1888, and from that time until a few days before his death was continuously engaged in some phase of the oil business. He was an oil driller, and helped bring in some of the greatest oil fields in the Southwest. Among his activities were the operation of about forty wells in the old Los Angeles city field. For many years he was a director of the Columbia Oil Producing Company, and was organizer and owner of the E. A. Clampitt Company of Los Angeles. Only a brief time before his death he was appointed counselor of the American Petroleum Institute. He had some several hundred acres in the Newhall District, where many wells are operated.

Mr. Clampitt worked very hard, but enjoyed each day of life as he lived it. He liked work and he also threw himself with enthusiasm into his play and recreation. He was devoted to his family and home and he exhibited a broad interest in the general welfare. While he was a member of the city council at Los Angeles he did much to give employment to the unemployed, and in the general industrial organization under his immediate supervision he sought constantly to extend better pay and better working conditions to his men. While he was what might be called a practical business man, Mr. Clampitt long recognized those forces and influences that are classified as spiritual. He understood better than most men some of the spiritual conditions underlying the problems of economical unrest. A short time before his death, in a conversation with his pastor, Rev. Mr. Monkman, Mr. Clampitt expressed his belief that the world restorative must be supplied by the churches in the spirit of brotherly love, one of their foundation principles, the practice of which would serve better than anything else to stabilize humanity during the process of reconstruction.

Mr. Clampitt was elected a member of the City Council in 1906 and filled that office for three years. In respect for his public services, the city government of Los Angeles made special recognition at the time of his funeral which was very largely attended by his multitude of friends, including bankers, lawyers and nearly all the members of the city government.

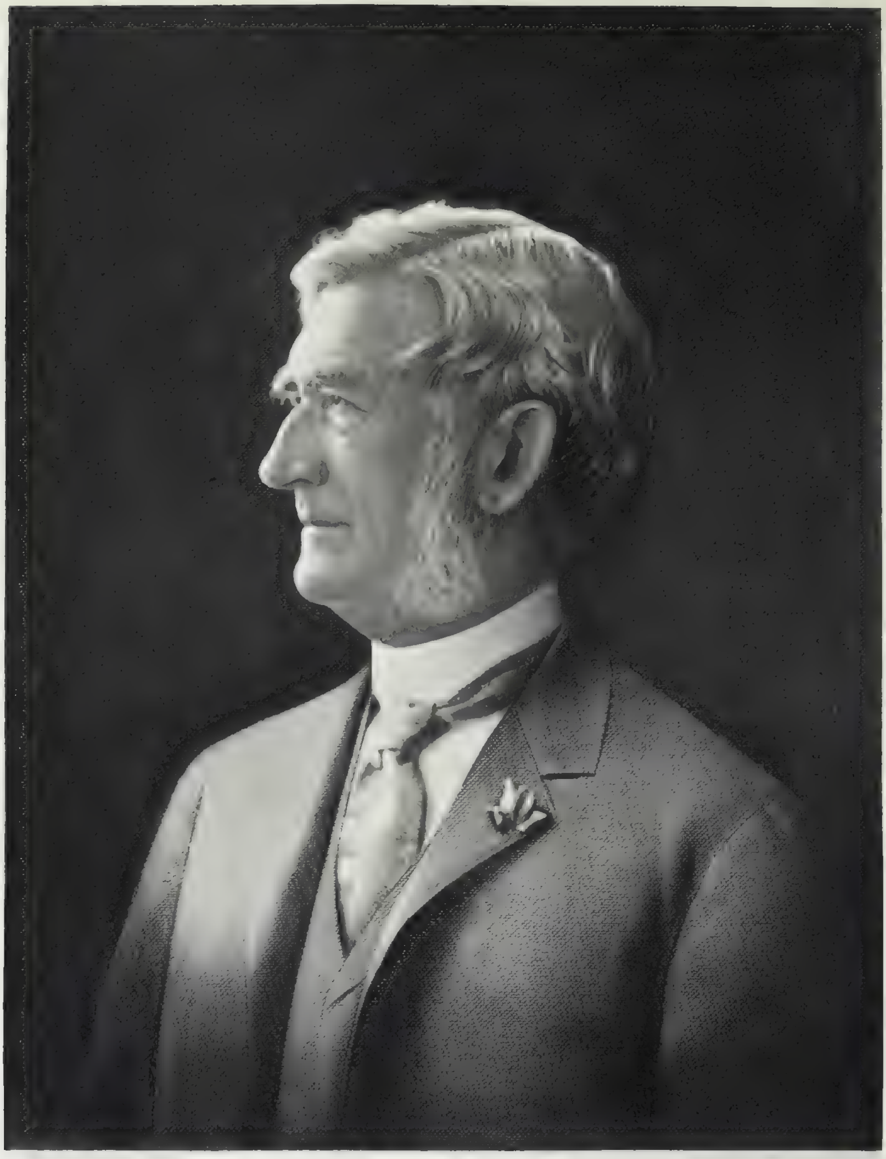
Genuine grief at his passing by strong men, and later many letters of condolence and expression of personal loss came from distant points, and numerous newspapers over the country also paid tribute to the passing of a good friend and upright man. His funeral was preached by his friend and pastor, Rev. Dr. Locke of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Monkman of the Union Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Mines and Oils, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Elks, the Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

The late Mr. Clampitt married Miss Margaret M. Wright. Mrs. Clampitt and two children survive, Leah Margaret and Barbara Hallam Clampitt. Mrs. Clampitt, who has long been prominent socially in Los Angeles, is a daughter of Herman and Nancy (Hallam) Wright. Both parents died in the East. Mrs. Clampitt was born in Livingston County, Illinois. Her father was a merchant and for many years conducted a hotel at Washington, Pennsylvania. It is recorded that this hostelry was the gathering place for all the best people of the historic section of Pennsylvania in which they lived. Especially on "court days" the city of Washington was crowded with people from the surrounding districts and the best county families would dine and meet socially in the "Hotel Court." Mrs. Clampitt, through her mother, is descended from the distinguished Hallam family, originally of Windsor, England, many of whose members have gained distinction in art and letters. Mrs. Clampitt's ancestors were also early Americans. Her great-grandfather Hallam built the first theater in Philadelphia. Her father was a member of the prominent Wright family of Maryland, extensive land owners, who prior to the Revolution settled around Baltimore and Hagerstown.

Mrs. Clampitt was educated in the public schools of Kansas and the Normal University of Salina, Kansas. She has been a member of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles since 1904, the Wednesday Morning Club since 1902, and for a number of years was a member of the Averill Club and was one of the organizers of the literary La Comarada Club. During the period of the war she was chairman of the Food Committee in her precinct and was active in sugar distribution.

Mrs. Clampitt's parents had a number of children, but Mrs. Clampitt and her sister, Mrs. Rae Johnson, alone reside in Los Angeles. Rae Wright married Harry T. Johnson, who for years had been a close personal friend and business associate of Mr. Clampitt and is now general manager of all the Clampitt properties. Mrs. Rae Johnson during the war was active in united war work and Liberty Loan campaigns, serving as chairman of the committee in her precinct, her home being precinct headquarters. She has always taken much interest in politics, especially since suffrage was conferred upon the women of California. She was for a time a school teacher and is a member of the Ebell Club, and with her sister, Mrs. Clampitt, helped organize the La Comarada Club. Mrs. Johnson and her husband were actively connected with Mr. Clampitt's work and Mr. Johnson was in charge of the development and operation of the holdings of Mr. Clampitt in the Newhall district. Mrs. Clampitt and Mrs. Johnson all their lives have been very close and intimate in their interests and activities.

Margaret M. Clampitt.



Spencer H. Smith

# Spencer H. Smith

SPENCER H. SMITH was an annual visitor in Southern California for a number of years, and from 1906 until death owned the beautiful home on West Adams Street, where his widow now resides. He died November 28, 1917.

His many friends in Southern California recognize in Mr. Smith a character of great personal charm and of the dignity conferred by many years of successful business experience and the transaction of large and important affairs. He was born in New York City March 4, 1829, of English parentage. His father, who had come to this country in 1802, acquired much property in the East. At one time in his career he planned to come West, but because of his wife's health he remained in New York, where he was a manufacturer, and also owned a farm in Harlem.

Spencer H. Smith was educated at Mrs. Fairchild's School, at Plainfield, New Jersey. His brilliant mind brought him rapid advancement in his studies and every instructor advised him to study law and become a lawyer. When he was sixteen years of age his father gave him the choice of going to college and completing a law course or an extended trip to England, upon which his father was then embarking. He chose the experience abroad, and after his return engaged in business with his father.

Later he retired from this business and became actively associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Walter Bowne, in handling the latter's large estate. Mr. Bowne gave him his confidence, consulted and talked with him freely. For a time Mr. Smith was president of the Flushing Railroad when Mr. Bowne owned that property. In 1859 he was made one of the trustees at the incorporation of the Queen's County Savings Bank, at Flushing, Long Island, and at the first meeting was elected treasurer for 1859-60, and again filled the same position in 1863-64.

During his early life Mr. Smith took a prominent part in the New York National Guard, serving as a member of the Seventh Regiment, New York Militia, and later joined Squadron A, of which he was colonel. At the outbreak of the Civil war he sent the first regiment out of New York when the call came for the Home Guard. He was extremely anxious to go with them, but his wife and her father, Mr. Bowne, opposed it, much to his disappointment. Immediately after the war he went South to attend to some business for Mr. Bowne, his trip taking him as far as New Orleans. As he was an American only one generation removed from England, and had the appearance and manners of a typical Englishman, the Southerners in his presence showed none of the restraint and hostility which they expressed before Northern men, and he therefore gained an early intimate view of Southern conditions immediately after the great war. Mr. Smith was quick-witted had a great fund of humor, and was a splendid entertainer in social converse. He knew all the prominent men of his time in New York, and to the last was noted for his retentive memory. Like most Englishmen, he was an excellent horseman, and for many years kept a stable of splendid horses. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Episcopal faith, and belonged to the Union League Club of New York City and the California Club of Los Angeles.

He spent his first winter in California in 1887, and after that sojourned in the state every winter, and in 1906 bought a house and made California his permanent home. He also acquired considerable other property in the West.

Mr. Smith's first wife was Eliza Bowne, daughter of Walter Bowne and granddaughter of Walter Bowne, mayor of New York. She died at San Gabriel in 1892. Her two daughters are Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter of New York and Mrs. Samuel Freeman of New York.

The present Mrs. Smith before her marriage was Miss Catherine Dallett, a daughter of Gillies Dallett of Philadelphia. Mr. Dallett was a prominent Eastern banker, at one time president of the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia. Mrs. Smith resides in the home which Mr. Smith purchased on West Adams Street, a delightful spot, the gardens being walled away from the street and adorned with many beautiful plants and shrubs, while the house is a complete expression of comfort and good taste.

Andrew Glassell

# Andrew Glassell, Sr.

FROM his arrival in California, in 1852, until his death, nearly fifty years later, Andrew Glassell, Sr., was almost constantly busied with his professional and business responsibilities, and enjoyed a career that easily ranked him among the great lawyers of the state.

He was the fourth in direct succession to bear the name Andrew Glassell. The first was a Scotchman, and the second founded the family in Virginia. Andrew Glassell was the last survivor of the six children of Andrew and Susan (Thornton) Glassell. He was born in the ancestral home known as Torthorwald, in Virginia, September 30, 1827. When he was seven years old he was taken to Sumter County, Alabama, where his father became a cotton planter near Livingston. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Alabama and was graduated in 1848. On being admitted to the bar he began general practice and soon acquired the friendship and interests of Hon. John A. Campbell, at one time justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1852 Mr. Glassell left Alabama to cast his fortunes with the new state of California. He brought with him a letter from Judge Campbell, and that gave him admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, and he quickly proved himself the possessor of the many high qualities noted in the recommendation. Soon after coming to the state he was appointed a deputy of the United States district attorney at San Francisco. During that time he had special duties in connection with handling land cases. After three years in that office he resumed private practice in San Francisco, and continued his profession in that city until the war. Being of Southern ancestry and sympathies, he found it impossible for him to take the test oath, and temporarily closed his law office during the war. While that struggle was going on he engaged in running a steam saw mill and manufacturing lumber and staves near Santa Cruz.

After the war Mr. Glassell resumed his profession, with Los Angeles as his home and headquarters. Here he entered a partnership with Alfred B. Chapman, a friend of his boyhood and at one time an officer in the regular army. For a time the firm was Glassell & Chapman, and on January 1, 1870, Colonel George H. Smith became a member, and a later partner was Henry M. Smith, subsequently a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. In 1879 Mr. Chapman retired to his fruit ranch, and later George S. Patton, a nephew of Mr. Glassell, was admitted as a junior partner. In 1883 Mr. Glassell retired to enjoy his declining years in leisure.

During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Glassell married Lucy Toland. Her father, Dr. H. H. Toland, was at one time head of the medical department of the University of California. To their marriage were born nine children: Susan G., who became the wife of H. M. Mitchell, and is now deceased: Minnie G., Mrs. Harrington Brown of Los Angeles; Hugh; Andrew; William T., deceased; Louise G., widow of Dr. J. DeBarth Shorb, of Los Angeles; Philip H., deceased; Alfred L., deceased, and Lucien, deceased.

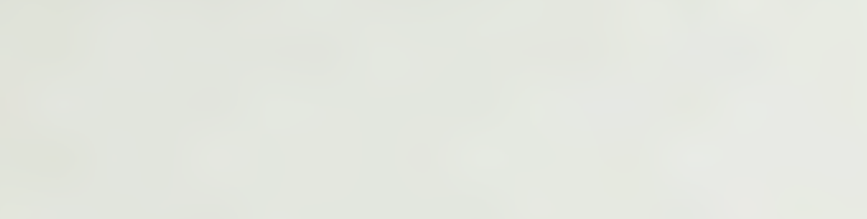
Mrs. Lucy Glassell was born in South Carolina and was a mere child when brought to California. She died at the age of thirty-nine years. She was a member of the Catholic Church. Six years after her death Mr. Glassell married for his second wife, Mrs. Virginia Micou Ring of New Orleans. She died at Los Angeles in 1897.

Andrew Glassell passed away at his home in Los Angeles, January 28, 1901. Of the many tributes paid to his memory, none contains so much of history and of impressive record as a memorial adopted by the Los Angeles Bar Association, and prepared by a committee comprising Stephen M. White, A. M. Stephens, A. W. Hutton, J. R. Scott and J. A. Graves. The following are excepts from that memorial:

"At all times since the formation of the co-partnership of Glassell & Chapman down to the time of Mr. Glassell's retirement, the firm of which he was the head enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He and his co-partners were favorably known throughout the state, and especially in this section, and they were usually retained on one side or the other of every important civil suit tried in this county and vicinity. The records of the several tribunes, state and federal, abound with evidence demonstrating the extent and importance of the litigation so ably conducted by and under the supervision of Mr. Glassell. And to these records reference is made as the highest and best evidence of his reputation, worth and ability as a lawyer. Not only was the firm of Glassell & Chapman active practitioners of law, but did much to develop and improve this section of the state. They did not, as so many owners of large tracts of land have done, wait to become rich by and through the enterprise of others, but in all matters calculated to induce emigration and improve Southern California they were foremost. One instance of their deals in real estate may be cited. About 1868 they became the owners of a large tract of land in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. This tract was subdivided and a large irrigating canal constructed to conduct the waters of the Santa Ana River to farming lands and the town of Richland, which was laid out by them, and the land offered for sale upon terms the most favorable for settlers. This little town of Richland is now the city of Orange. The canal has from time to time been extended and enlarged, until today it forms a large part of the property of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and a portion of the finest system of irrigation in the southern part of the state.

"Mr. Glassell was one of the incorporators and for many years preceding his death was one of the directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles. He also took part in the organization of the Los Angeles City Water Works Company in 1868 and continued to be one of its large stockholders. About the same year the firm of Glassell & Chapman acted as attorneys in the incorporation of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway Company, by which company the present railroad in Los Angeles was constructed. They were the attorneys continuously until the road was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, when the firm became local attorneys for the latter company.

"As a lawyer and as a man he was scrupulously honest, direct in his methods, open and frank in all his dealings, and towards the members of the bar always extremely courteous and affable, but at the same time in the trial of a case bold and vigorous. He was generous and was liberal to the young men who entered the profession through his office, and more than one member of your committee remembers with gratitude his kindness, helpfulness and generosity, and it is most pleasing now to remember that in all their intercourse with him they can not recall one single coarse expression or single instance in which even for a moment he laid aside the bearing of a gentleman. He was a sound lawyer, amply versed in the principles of his profession and thoroughly posted as to precedents affecting the questions in hand. He was a safe adviser and practical rather than brilliant. He was not an orator, but always terse, clear and forcible in argument. He was at all times thoroughly prepared at trial, and in the preparation acted upon the theory that he is the best lawyer who drafts his pleading and other papers so thoroughly as to leave no weak points for the attacks of his adversary. In his dealings with his debtors he was merciful and forbearing, often refusing or remitting the debt when its enforcement might have seemed to be harsh. Each member of your committee has personally known Mr. Glassell for more than a quarter of a century and can without reservation attest that they never heard expressed any suspicion of the man. By devotion to his profession and by rare business sagacity he accumulated a large fortune, but by far the richest legacy he leaves behind him is the reputation which he earned by a lifelong course of honest dealing in his professional and business career. Notwithstanding his retirement from the practice, his life was a laborious one and full of responsibilities, and is said by one who was near to him in his later days that he was ready to lay down the burdens of life and rest."



Andrew Hassell.

# Andrew Glassell, V

ANDREW GLASSELL, V, whose business interests at Los Angeles have been chiefly in subdivision and development work, is a son of Andrew Glassell, the distinguished California lawyer, whose career has been reviewed, and his wife, Lucie Goodwin (Toland) Glassell, daughter of the late Dr. H. H. Toland of San Francisco.

Andrew Glassell, V, was born at San Francisco, October 20, 1860. He graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1879, continued his education by private study, and for two years was a law student. Ill health caused him to abandon his intention of becoming a lawyer, and he retired to the country and became a practical farmer. Mr. Glassell continued farming until about 1906, in which year he put out his first subdivision, "Glassell Park." His business in subdividing continued until 1912, and he still retains a large interest in the Glassell Development Company, and also has three hundred and fifty acres in and near Glassell Park, in the city of Los Angeles, a portion of which, containing one hundred and ten acres, he has recently subdivided and put upon the market.

Mr. Glassell is a democrat in his political affiliation. March 31, 1886, he married Miss Rietta M. Ring, daughter of George P. and Virginia (Micou) Ring, of New Orleans. At the time of her marriage, Mrs. Glassell's mother, Virginia M. Ring, was the second wife of the late Andrew Glassell, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Glassell had three children: Andrietta, who became the wife of Milton Clark Somers; Virginia, who died at the age of twelve years, and William Micou, who married Margaret Dagmar Sheerer.

H W Frantz

# Herman Washington Frank

HERMAN WASHINGTON FRANK, president of the Harris & Frank Company, one of the oldest and largest commercial houses on the Pacific Coast, concerned himself so intimately with the affairs of the institutions of Los Angeles during the last thirty years that his name has come to be associated not with any one line of business or civic activity, but with the growth and welfare of Los Angeles as a whole.

Mr. Frank is a Western man, having been born at Portland, Oregon, July 4, 1860. His father was a pioneer merchant, establishing himself in business at Portland as early as 1854. H. W. Frank was well educated, attending Whitman Seminary, now Whitman College, at Walla Walla, Washington. When only fourteen years old he began his business career in a country store. The experience may have been monotonous at times, but the training was invaluable, since it gave him a first-hand knowledge of many branches of commerce. He served as assistant postmaster, telegraph operator, and also as assistant agent for Wells Fargo & Company. One of the first messages he ever received over the telegraph wire was one telling of the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. This message he posted on the windows of the store for the information of the local rustics.

About that time, in 1876, he removed to San Francisco. Here he became connected with a wholesale clothing house, and was assistant bookkeeper, cashier and traveling sales agent over Oregon and Idaho. That was before Idaho had any railroads, and the customary method of travel was by sleigh or stage. Frequently two days and nights were spent between towns of any size. Mr. Frank was first in business for himself as a general merchant at Alameda.

On coming to Los Angeles, in 1887, he joined Mr. L. Harris, a veteran merchant of the coast, and in 1888 they formed the company of Harris & Frank, now a corporation. Their first store was at Temple and Spring streets. This firm erected the first building ever leased in Los Angeles, known as the Allen Block. Harris & Frank now own and occupy the building at 437 South Spring Street. Continuously since 1887 Mr. Frank has been a Los Angeles merchant. He is also a director of the Merchants National Bank, secretary of the Riverside Vineyard Company, owning eighteen hundred acres of land in Riverside County, and is president of the L. Harris Realty Company, Incorporated.

Mr. Frank's friends say that he has given more time to public affairs than any other man in the city. In 1895 he was the second elected president of the Merchants Association, and for many years has been identified with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. He was chairman of the committee of this organization which raised a large fund and put unemployed men to work during the hard times succeeding the Spanish-American war. He was also chairman of a committee to raise funds for the Times sufferers after the explosion of the Times Building. With Judge Charles H. Sibert, he succeeded in raising thirty-five thousand dollars for this purpose. He is credited with having raised more money for direct burdens of charity than any other one man in Los Angeles. Mr. Frank for fifteen years was president of the Associated Charities, and was father of the Tag Day idea on the Pacific Coast. Five successive Tag Day yearly campaigns were held with great success under his initiative and the plan was adopted by many other cities on the coast. Mr. Frank was a member of the School Board of Los Angeles from 1895 to 1914, and president of the board two different times. He is a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and director for the Red Cross Chapter of Los Angeles, and is a former vice president of the Municipal League. Mr. Frank is a Mason, Shriner, Maccabee, Elk and Woodman of the World.

In 1888 he married a daughter of Mr. L. Harris, his business partner. They have two sons, Lawrence P. Frank, who served in the United States Navy, and is now treasurer of Harris & Frank, Incorporated, and Alvin H. Frank, of the firm of Frank & Lewis, stocks and bonds. Mr. H. W. Frank, while not a politician, is a firm believer in the idea that business men should take an active interest in civic affairs and help in deciding the policies of our country.

Allen L. Rhodes

# Allin L. Rhodes

ALLIN L. RHODES, known for his many conspicuous interests in financial affairs, is a true son of the Golden West, a native of Calaveras County and representative of a family that has been in California seventy years.

His father, the late Alonzo Rhodes, was born at Lumberton, North Carolina, May 25, 1825, and the Rhodes family is still a prominent one in the Old North State. Alonzo, however, spent his early manhood in Tennessee and Mississippi until in 1849 he joined the argonauts to California, making the trip overland. He farmed in San Joaquin County until 1856, mined in Calaveras County until 1872, and from that year until he retired in 1891 was occupied with real estate and conveyancing in Stockton, where he is best remembered in a business way. In 1886 he and associates took over the street railway system of Stockton, and during his connection therewith it was greatly improved and extended, with service adequate to that growing and progressive city. Alonzo Rhodes moved to Los Angeles in 1899, and spent the last five years of his life here. He died in May, 1904. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers. At Stockton March 15, 1855, he married Miss Anna MacVicar, a native of Mississippi, and of their six children three are living, Alonzo Willard of Los Angeles, and Mary A. who lives with her brother Allin.

During his boyhood and youth in Stockton, Allin L. Rhodes attended the public schools, but took his professional education in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in the law course with the degree LL. B. After his admission to the bar he practiced at Stockton until a break down in health in 1897 compelled him to abandon his profession there. After two years of recuperation among the Sierras with refreshed energies he resumed his career at Los Angeles in the fall of 1899, and the following spring entered the legal department of the Title Abstract & Trust Company and about six months later took the general management of its affairs.

In August, 1913, those in touch with Los Angeles business will recall the consolidation of this company with the Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, under the latter name, with Mr. Rhodes as general manager and director, the offices he holds today. In January, 1914, the company also absorbed the Los Angeles Title & Trust Company, giving it unrivaled facilities. The business of the company has assumed such proportions that it has recently, as shown by the reports issued by the Insurance Departments of the various States, been handling a greater volume of title business than any other company in America engaged in the title insurance business exclusively.

Mr. Rhodes is also president of the Brearley Investment Company and a director of the Azuza Orange Company. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and a democrat.

Edward Doubler

# Edward Double

EDWARD DOUBLE, who, up to the time of his death was president of the Union Tool Company—one of the greatest industrial organizations of Southern California—was a man of long and wide experience in the oil industry, and a specialist in the mechanical and technical side of that work. He came to California in the infancy of petroleum workings on the coast and his own inventive genius and enterprise secured to him immediate recognition and rapid advancement, and contributed more than any other one factor to the quick yet substantial growth of the great organization of which he was the head, which makes and deals in all kinds of oil well equipment and supplies, internal combustion engines, mining machinery and steel and iron castings.

Mr. Double was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania—one of the pioneer American centers of the oil industry—on October 15, 1874, a son of Hamilton and Mary (Smith) Double. He grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, attended public school, and his early disposition and inclination toward mechanical work naturally threw him into the throbbing industries of Western Pennsylvania, where he came to know all phases of the oil business. He was especially interested in the manufacture of tools and appliances for the production of oil. In the course of time, and while he was yet a young man, he came to be recognized as one of the most skilled tool and machinery men in the oil fields of Pennsylvania.

About the time California came into prominence as a petroleum producing state, Mr. Double sought the far western field, in July, 1897, first locating in Santa Paula, Ventura County. He became intimately acquainted with the leading oil producers of that vicinity, and was soon interested in several enterprises. He established a plant for the manufacture of oil tools and machinery, which, in 1901, was removed to Los Angeles and the business and plant enlarged, making it the leading establishment of its kind on the Coast.

His great success was largely a matter of foresight, re-enforced by his own ability to manufacture and supply the rapidly increasing needs of the California oil district.

He was among the very first in the Southwest to adopt the use of tungsten or high speed steel, because, though the initial outlay for it was probably six times as great as carbon steel would have been, it gave him speed and efficiency and met the demands of his progressive methods.

At Los Angeles he built up an industry larger than any other in the manufacture of oil well tools and supplies for the Southwest. He also became associated with the Union Tool Company of Los Angeles, which was established in May, 1908, by the consolidation of the American Engineering and Foundry Company and the Union Oil Tool Company, each of which had been in existence for a period of years. Their combined production constituted the bulk of the important manufacturing done in the interest of the oil industry of the Coast. The new company, which was named Union Tool Company, was capitalized at one million two hundred thousand dollars, and under the handling of Mr. Double as president and general manager its growth and prosperity exceeded all predictions. The company soon outgrew its facilities and its ground space in Los Angeles, and several years ago removed to the model industrial suburb of Los Angeles, Torrance, where, on twenty-five acres of ground, the company erected one of the largest and most complete manufacturing plants in the country. The buildings are all of concrete and steel construction, and have many times been called models of modern factory arrangement, appliances and sanitary equipment. Mr. Double himself furnished many of the basic ideas and designs for these buildings, and personally witnessed and directed every phase of their construction and equipment. The capital of the company was later increased to $2,500,000, and more recently was still further increased to $7,500,000. The plant alone represents an investment of one and one-half millions of dollars. The company maintains branches in all the oil fields of California, and it also does very substantial business in the East, having one large plant near Chicago and another at Carnegie, near Pittsburgh, and exporting large quantities of its products to European and Oriental countries.

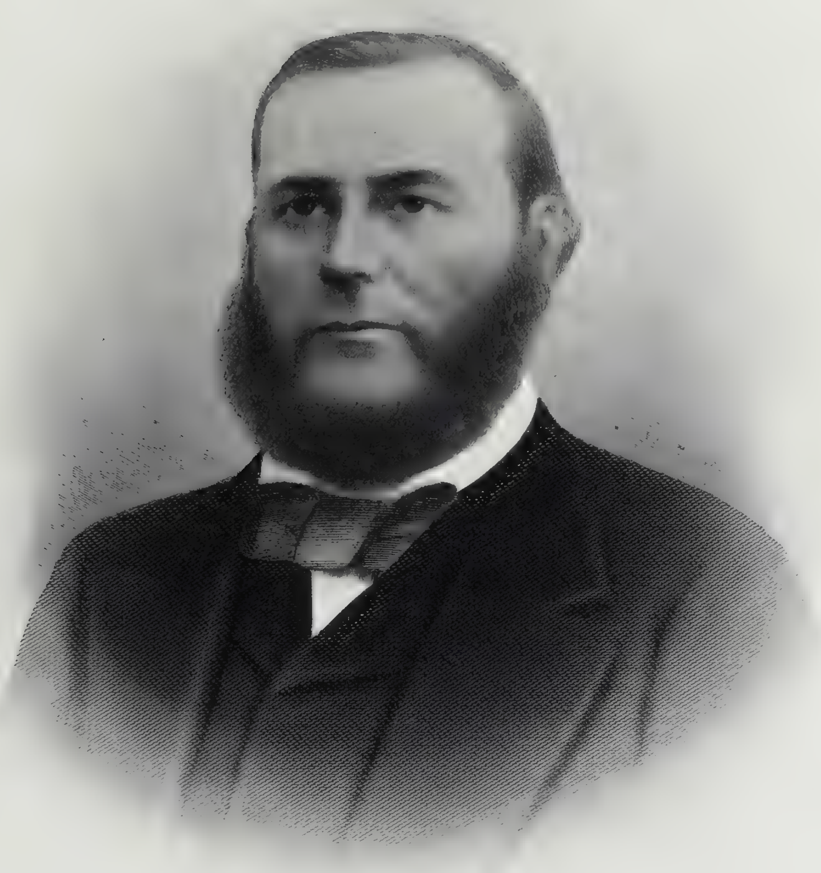
Mr. Double was a most successful organizer and had the rare genius of surrounding himself with a corps of able assistants, whose talents he co-ordinated into a vital working unit.

As a prominent business man Mr. Double met faithfully and grandly the numerous calls made upon his service and time for the good of Los Angeles as a community. He was a member of the representative business and civic organizations, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Union League Club, Jonathan Club, San Gabriel Valley Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Order of Elks.

On January 4, 1899, at Santa Paula, California, Mr. Double married Miss Alice Harbard, who survives him. This union was blessed with one daughter, Helen Double, who is a student at the University of Wisconsin.

At the very height of his advancing career, while constructing and completing another great plant at Carnegie, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for manufacturing oil well tools and equipment for the export trade, he was suddenly claimed by death on May 27, 1920.

MARIA ELISALDE DE SEPULVEDA



Don Jose Diego Sepulveda

# Jose Diego Sepulveda

THE Sepulvedas are a fine old family whose names figure prominently in the romantic history of the ancient regime of Southern California and in later generations the name has been one of distinction in connection with the social and material development and progress of this section of the state.

Jose Diego Sepulveda was a son of Dolores Sepulveda, who came from his native Castillian province in Spain to California in the employ of his government, bringing with him his wife, Maria Yquacia Avila, also a native of Spain. The families of both Sepulveda and Avila had provinces in Spain bearing their name. In return for his services Dolores Sepulveda was given the Rancho Palos Verdes, which extended from San Pedro to Redondo.

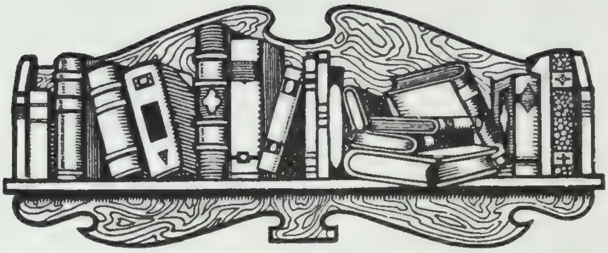
On this great estate Jose Diego Sepulveda was born in 1813. He later became an heir to the Palos Verdes grant of thirty-nine thousand acres, also owner of the Yncaipa Rancho in San Bernardino County and part owner of the Rancho San Bernardino present site of the city of San Bernardino, which he and other owners sold to the Mormons in 1852.

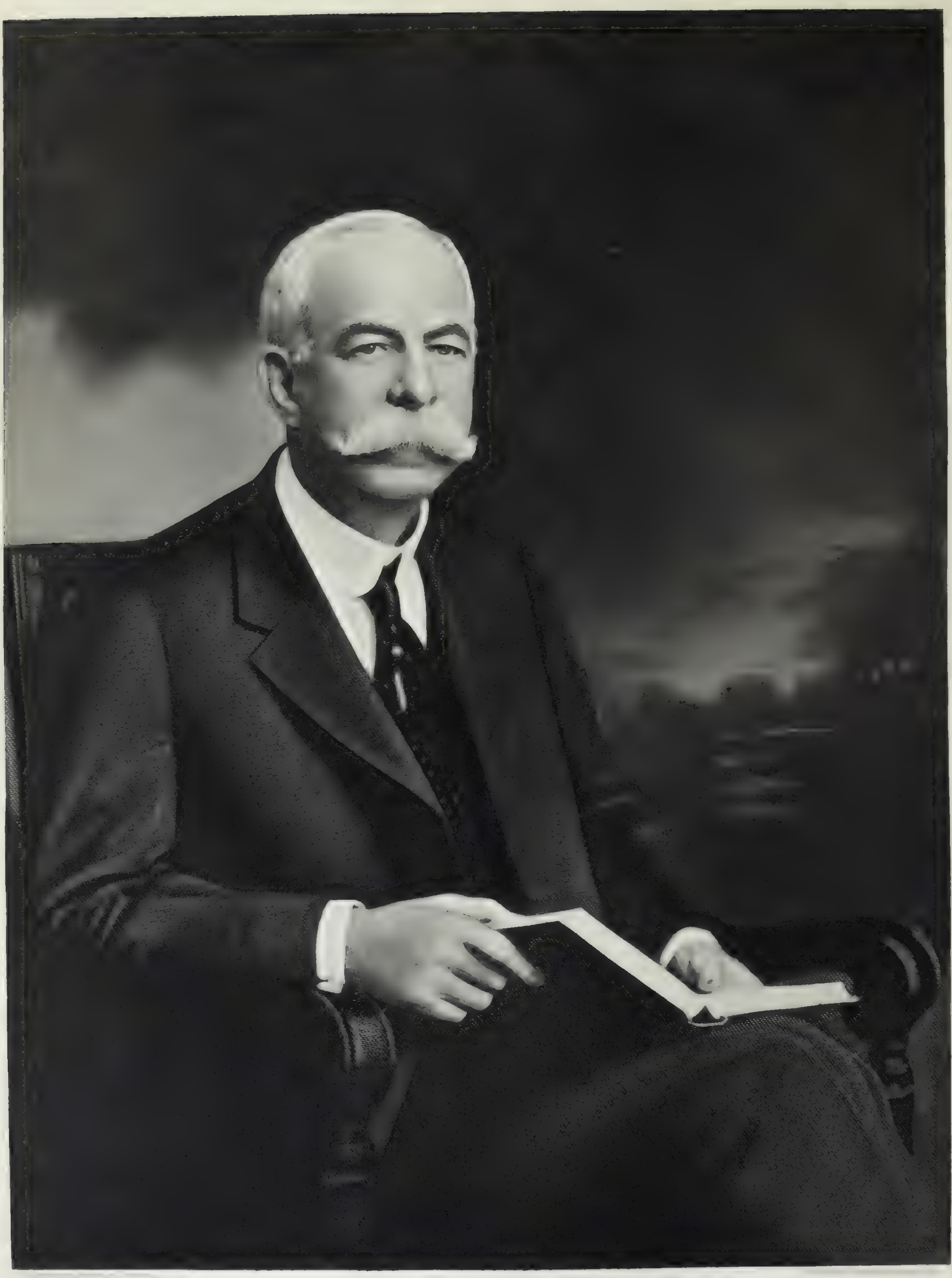
He was a somewhat conspicuous figure in connection with the historic Los Angeles revolt of 1846-47. He and Serbelo Verela and Ramon Carrillo had been dispatched from the Paderon Blanco with a command of fifty or more men to oppose Wilson and his retainers. Jose Carmen Lugo was already in command of a force of about twenty men on the San Bernardino frontier with instructions to watch the foreigners and he marched with his men to Chino. Lugo claimed to have been the first to arrive at that point and to have been joined late at night by Varela. The Americans were summoned to surrender and it is possible that a few shots were exchanged between the contending forces at this time. Varela promised protection to the Americans as prisoners of war, and the terms were accepted and Wilson and his men after surrendering were soon on their way with their captors to Los Angeles. Sepulveda and his men were in the advance and in charge of most of the prisoners, who were in due time turned over to Flores, eight or ten of the more prominent of the number being held in captivity until January, 1847.

During the remainder of October, 1846, a large part of the California army—at least about a hundred men, were kept in service between Los Angeles and San Pedro, the chief encampment having been at Temple's Rancho of Los Carritos, and a small detachment being established at the Palos Verdes Rancho of Sepulveda, near the anchorage at San Pedro.

Jose Diego Sepulveda choosing the stock industry as his occupation made the Palos Verdes Rancho his headquarters. He bought and sold large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep and over the hills for miles in every direction roamed his herds and flocks. Sepulveda handled his vast possessions with keen judgment and great energy, proving himself the inheritor of his father's talent. At the time of his death Sepulveda was fifty-nine years of age. His widow was Maria Francisca Elisalde, member of a prominent San Diego family, whose father was the first major domo, overseer, of all Mission lands, a government appointment.

At Senora Sepulveda's death she was survived by three of their eleven children, Aurelio W., now deceased, and Raman D. and Rudecinda Florencia (Mrs. James H. Dodson, Sr.), both residents of San Pedro.





Wm F Ray Jr

# John Joseph Fay, Jr.

WHILE John Joseph Fay, Jr., came to Southern California after a successful business career in the East, he was never satisfied to be a retired business man, and as a matter of fact was one of the prominent bankers, oil men and public spirited citizens of Los Angeles for many years.

The outstanding feature of his record as a public man was the great service he performed as president of the Aqueduct Commission, an office to which he was appointed by Mayor Meredith P. Snyder of Los Angeles. One of the greatest pieces of engineering in the world, the aqueduct has brought untold benefit to Los Angeles, and the gratitude of this and subsequent generations is paid the men who were most influential in carrying out the project. The commission presided over by Mr. Fay had the disbursement of twenty-three million dollars for the building of the aqueduct, and in that office, as in everything else he undertook, he discharged his duties with complete honor and integrity.

Mr. Fay was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1853. His father, John Joseph Fay, Sr., was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and located at Detroit when a young man. Then and in later years he was a wholesale grocery merchant. In 1854 he moved to Grand Rapids and in 1869 to Indianapolis, but after the death of his wife he returned to Detroit and lived with his son until his death on December 30, 1898. He married Catherine Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, of Philadelphia. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter: John J., Louis, Angelo, Frank and Catherine Fay.

John Joseph Fay, Jr., acquired a public school education and at an early age became a bookkeeper with the lumber firm of T. D. Stimson & Company. He became actively associated with Mr. T. D. Stimson at Big Rapids, Michigan, in the early seventies, and for nearly twenty years was prominent in lumber circles in Michigan and the Middle West.

Mr. Fay came to California in the early nineties. Here he employed his resources to engage in the banking business and served for seven years as president of the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles, and at the time of his death was director of that institution, also of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank. After seven years he resigned as president of the bank to engage in the oil business, having acquired extensive holdings in the Fullerton Oil Company and became president of that corporation.

Mr. Fay died March 11, 1918, at the age of sixty-four. In politics he was a stanch democrat, was a member of the Catholic Newman Club, and was an ardent sportsman, having membership in the California Club, was a charter member of the Bolsa Chica Gun Club and the Tuna Club of Catalina.

In 1875 he married Miss Jane Stimson, a daughter of his business partner, T. D. Stimson. Mrs. Fay died while making a tour of the world at Rome, Italy, in 1906. She was the mother of two sons and one daughter, Louis, Clarence and Anna Fay. At Los Angeles, July 29, 1908, Mr. Fay married Agatha J. Sabichi. Mrs. Fay, who survives her honored husband and resides at 2432 Figueroa street, is a native of Los Angeles and represents two of the oldest and most prominent families of Southern California. Her father was one of the most prominent lawyers of his day, and her mother was a daughter of William Wolfskill, one of the first American settlers in Southern California. More extended reference to both the Sabichi and Wolfskill families is made on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Fay is the mother of two children, John Francis and Edward Richard Fay.

F. V. Gordon

# Frederick Vernon Gordon

ONE of the large oil land owners of California, being interested in much of the choicest property in the oil fields of the state, Frederick Vernon Gordon, of Los Angeles, has led a career characterized by the attainment and maintenance of high position through individual effort. He began to be self-supporting when still a lad, and with no advantages save those of natural ability and a determination to succeed, worked his way step by step upward, grasping some opportunities and making others to suit his own needs, his entire business life having constituted a record of singular, eminent and well-merited achievement.

Mr. Gordon was born at Montgomery City, Missouri, May 23, 1875, a son of B. F. and Margaret A. Gordon, and was eight years of age when taken by his parents to Los Angeles, his educational training being completed in this city's public schools. He was a little more than sixteen years of age when, in July, 1891, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as assistant operator and ticket agent at River Station, Los Angeles, and in 1892 was advanced to the post of clerk of the freight depot at that station. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war interrupted his career for a time, for in June, 1898, he enlisted with the First Company, Volunteer Signal Corps, at Los Angeles, and July 1, 1898, was advanced to the rank of corporal, this being followed by promotion to sergeant in December of the same year. He was detailed on several military expeditions into the interior of the Philippine Islands against the natives and took part in a number of engagements, among them being: Manila, August 13, 1898; Laloma Church, February 5-6, 1899; Caloocan, February 10; Tuluhan, March 25; Palo, March 26, and Meyecanaghan on the same date; Marloa, March 27; Bocave and Guiguinto, March 29; Mololos, March 31; Calumpit, April 25; Santa Tomas, May 4, and San Fernando, May 5, 1899. Mr. Gordon was on duty under General MacArthur during his Philippine campaign. After the close of the war with the natives he was mustered out in July, 1899. He took an active part in military affairs for a brief time following and then returned to the pursuits of civil life.

Upon his return to California, Mr. Gordon spent a short period at Los Angeles, but in November, 1899, removed to Bakersfield, where he became night operator for the Santa Fe Railroad, being subsequently advanced to cashier and then to assistant agent. He continued in the service of that road until 1902, in which year he returned to Los Angeles and embarked in his operations in the oil business. His first work in that line was in charge of a large organization operating in the west side oil fields of Bakersfield until 1907, when he resigned to enter the oil business on his own account. Mr. Gordon's connections with operating companies are numerous and important, and he is secretary and a director of many oil companies. He is one of the best informed men regarding oil investments in Los Angeles, and his business associates rate him high in ability, while his personal integrity has never been questioned. He is well known in club circles of Los Angeles, belonging to the California Club, and to the Los Angeles Athletic, Midwick Country, Los Angeles Country, California Country, the Gamut clubs and the Young Men's Christian Association.

On February 20, 1902, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage at Bakersfield, California, with Miss Mary Smith Langdon, of that city, and to this union there were born two children: Ruth Langdon, who resides with her parents and is attending school; and Margaret E., deceased.

Claude I. Parker

# Claude Irving Parker

CLAUDE IRVING PARKER studied law and was admitted to the bar while he was deputy county auditor of Los Angeles county. Then followed a service of four years as United States collector of internal revenue. When he left that office and took up practice he turned his experience to good account and has been specializing in cases involving Federal tax laws. Today Mr. Parker is head of an organization which he has personally built up and represents the ablest experts found in the United States as specialists on the complicated subject of Federal taxation. Mr. Parker has offices in San Francisco and Salt Lake, as well as in Los Angeles, and has a staff of twenty-seven assistants in this branch of the law. He has been at pains to secure and surround himself with specialists in his line, and has perfected a service complete in every detail and adequate for every contingency.

Mr. Parker was born on a farm at Carmi, Illinois, January 24, 1871. He is a son of Theophilus and Lora (Bayley) Parker. His father entered the Union Army at the age of seventeen, rose to the rank of captain of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, and was of a military family, two of his brothers giving up their lives in the cause of the Union. Captain Parker after the war was a farmer and cattle raiser and dealer in Illinois, and died at Carmi in March 1894. His wife after his death came to Los Angeles and died in June 1919, at the age of seventy-three.

Claude I. Parker is the second of fourteen children, six of whom are still living. He lived on a farm in Southern Illinois, to the age of sixteen, attending the common and high schools at Carmi. The rest of his education he has derived from private study and experience in the intervals of self-supporting employment. On leaving his father's farm he went to Topeka, Kansas, and for two years was employed as ticket boy by the Santa Fe Railway Company. He then returned home, and for two years traveled on the road as salesman for the Acme Portrait Company in Chicago. Mr. Parker came to California in June, 1892, and for eight years was a salesman for the Singer Manufacturing Company at Los Angeles. He left that company to accept the position of deputy county tax collector of Los Angeles county, serving from 1902 to 1906; from 1906 to 1909 he was deputy county auditor, and having in the meantime diligently pursued the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in the latter year. Mr. Parker was appointed United States collector of internal revenue for the newly created district of Southern California by President Theodore Roosevelt, and entered upon his duties in that office on July 1, 1909. As collector for the Sixth District of California, he remained in office until September, 1913, and then began his law practice, specializing in Federal tax law.

Mr. Parker is a republican in national affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, an Elk and Maccabee, and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Wm G Kerckhoff

# William George Kerckhoff

AT different points in the narrative and personal history of Southern California the name William G. Kerckhoff appears prominently in connection with the great industrial, particularly the power development in California. His associates are prominent men in the life of Southern California, and Mr. Kerckhoff is of equal eminence. His services could not be described in full except through a complete history of half a dozen or more great public utilities, banking and commercial enterprises that in themselves are of the greatest significance in Southern California.

Mr. Kerckhoff was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, March 30, 1856, a son of George and Philippine (Newhart) Kerckhoff. Besides the public schools of his native city, he attended a gymnasium in Hanover, Germany, and on returning from abroad went into business with his father, who conducted a wholesale jobbing saddlery and hardware business at Terre Haute. In the fall of 1878 he came to California, and after a year of travel and investigation located at Los Angeles, which then contained only 10,000 people. In 1879, with two associates, he organized the firm of Jackson, Kerckhoff & Cuzner, which later became the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Company. This is one of the largest enterprises of California, having built up through a period of years a chain of yards and docks along the Southern coast, owning a fleet of lumber vessels and carrying an immense amount of lumber and timber products from the Northwestern states to Los Angeles harbor.

Mr. Kerckhoff had established an enviable fame as a Western lumber man before he became interested in electric power development. In 1897 he was associated with A. C. Balch in organizing the San Gabriel Electric Company. The history of this concern has been referred to elsewhere as the pioneer in Southern California water power development for electrical purposes. Out of it has grown one of the greatest light and power systems in the world, the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, of which Mr. Kerckhoff was president until 1913.

He is also actively identified with the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation and the Southern California Gas Company as president, and the imposing scope of his influence is broadened by other official connections with the Midway Gas Company, Midland Counties Public Service Corporation, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, the Farmers and Merchants National Bank and the First National Bank of Kerman, the Fresno Farms Company and the South Coast Land Company. He is also very largely interested in realty-improvéd property in Los Angeles, including the Kerckhoff Building, among the very large office buildings, and has large holdings of acreage both in Southern California and also in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. Kerckhoff served by appointment of the governor two terms as a commissioner to manage the Yosemite National Park. He is a member of the Bohemian and Pacific Union clubs of San Francisco, Los Angeles Country and California clubs of Los Angeles and the Bolsa Chica Gun Club.

November 13, 1883, at Terre Haute, Indiana, he married Louise Eshman. Their two daughters are Gertrude and Marion.

A. H. Koebig

# Adolph Heliodor Koebig

AFTER years of experience and rigid training, Adolph H. Koebig is deservedly ranked among the most prominent consulting engineers of Southern California, and his work in connection with numerous irrigation projects is of such an important nature that too much credit can scarcely be accorded him. Of foreign birth, Mr. Koebig has been an American citizen for many years, and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of his adopted country. He was born in Mettlach, Prussia, Germany, May 17, 1852, and was educated in the Carlsruhe Gymnasium, and after his graduation in 1869, went directly into the military service and for six years was an officer in the army with the rank of lieutenant of artillery and of the engineering corps. Being retired from the service on account of invalidism, he studied in the University of Carlsruhe, from which he was graduated in 1877. For the subsequent three years he was in the service of the department of roads, and was engaged in canal and railroad construction in Germany and Alsace-Lorraine. Becoming interested in American affairs through belonging to the first American base ball team in Germany, Mr. Koebig decided to come to the United States, and consequently applied for a leave of absence for a period of six years, and upon receiving it sailed for this country. As he was married on January 31, 1880, to Miss Helene Kieffer, he brought his bride with him, and landed in New York City during 1880. For the first six months after his arrival, Mr. Koebig was engaged in superintending the building of furnaces for some large smelting works, and was then called to Denver, Colorado, and employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as chief assistant to the chief engineer in the Southern division of this road. Later he became chief engineer of an extensive mining corporation. In 1884 he returned to Germany, and after a brief period came back to the United States, and in December of that same year applied for citizenship papers, receiving his first ones in 1885 and his final ones in 1888. From 1884 to 1885 Mr. Koebig was placed in charge of the development work of iron mines in Northern Michigan, leaving that state for California at the close of 1885, and had charge of a silver mine at Calico, that state.

In 1886 Mr. Koebig was made assistant to the chief engineer of the Santa Fe Railroad at San Bernardino, California, and when later he was made city engineer of that municipality, he opened an office of his own and specialized in municipal and irrigating and mining engineering, continuing there until 1900 when he located permanently at Los Angeles, opening his present office, and continuing alone until 1910, when he took his son, A. H. Koebig, Jr., into partnership with him. Mr. Koebig has been connected with numerous irrigation projects and hydro-electric corporations all over the state, and was consulting engineer for Los Angeles and other cities. Oftentimes he is called upon for expert testimony in important litigation, his authority and knowledge being practically undisputed. Well known in clubdom, Mr. Koebig belongs to the California, Los Angeles Country, and other clubs, and to the Municipal League and Chamber of Commerce. For three years he was president of the Engineers and Architects of Southern California; was the first president of the Technical societies of Los Angeles; is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; and was president of the German Red Cross Relief Society of Southern California, but resigned when the United States entered the World war. Politically he is a stanch republican. The Episcopal Church holds the membership of his family. During the war Mr. Koebig was a director of the local Red Cross and chairman of the local committee on the War Savings Stamp campaign.

Mrs. Koebig was born in Luxemburg, her father being burgomaster of one of the cities of that country. The family is a very old one of Luxemburg, and socially prominent. During the late war Mrs. Koebig took a very active part in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. She is a director in a number of charitable institutions of Los Angeles, belongs to the Ebell and other clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Koebig have three children, namely: Dr. W. C., Adolph H., Jr., and Kurt J. Dr. W. C. Koebig was graduated in medicine, at Los Angeles, with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Southern California. After serving as interne in several hospitals in this city, he went to Arizona as surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad. Returning to California, he passed the state examination, and became resident surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad at Riverbank, California, holding that position for two and one-half years. Doctor Koebig then went East for post graduate work, but in the meanwhile his country entered the World war, and he returned to California, sold his practice, and enlisted in the army. About a year ago he was sent to Bordeaux, France, to take charge of the orthopedic section of base hospital No. 88, he having specialized in orthopedic surgery. During his period of service he received his promotion to the rank of captain, and has now been returned to the United States. Doctor Koebig is married.

The second son, Adolph H. Koebig, Jr., and his father's namesake, is a graduate of Harvard Military School, the University of Southern California, the Leland-Stanford University, from whence he went to the Amherst College at Amherst, Massachusetts, he returned to Los Angeles, and was employed as assistant location and construction engineer by various water and power companies in irrigation districts, and in the building department of the City of Los Angeles, and the good roads department of the County of Los Angeles. Having acquired a very valuable experience, and by that time measuring up to his father's exacting standards, the young man was taken by his father into partnership. He married Gladys Felt of Los Angeles, and they have one child, Helene Mary Koebig, who is six years old. The Lyons Club holds the membership of A. H. Koebig, Jr.

Kurt J. Koebig also attended the Harvard Military School, and for two years was a student in the University of Southern California, and for several terms was at Leland Stanford University, but did not graduate, as he preferred to enter business life. He learned the fundamentals of a commercial career in the National Bank of California at Los Angeles, and then was made purchasing agent for the Silver Lake Power & Irrigation Company, leaving it for the Security National Bank of Los Angeles. He then was connected with the Bank of Italy, then with the Arnold Automobile Distributing Company. Kurt J. Koebig was married to Edna Hauerwaass, and they have one son, Frederick, who is two years old, and they reside at Los Angeles.

Frank Wing Taylor.

# Frank Wing Taylor

FRANK WING TAYLOR was a resident of Los Angeles for twenty-three years and he and his family have long been prominent socially, in business and professional affairs of Southern California.

Mr. Taylor, who died in 1918, a short time before the close of the World war, was born at Troy, New York, April 28, 1856, a son of Tracy and Ella (Wing) Taylor. The Taylor home was at 122 First Street, in Troy, and next door lived Russell Sage and wife. Mrs. Sage often took care of Frank Wing Taylor as a baby and loved him as a child.

His mother was a daughter of Abraham Wing, a pioneer lumberman of New York. The Wing mill site for several years was known as Wing's Falls, and later the name was changed to Glens Falls, now an important city of New York State. Abraham Wing was known for his extensive charities and his kind and lovable nature.

Tracy Taylor was a descendant of the Tracy family. Baron John D. Sudley, Lord of Sudley and Toddington, in the year 1140, married Grace, daughter and heir of Henry De Traci, feudal Lord of Barnstable. The Traci family boasted of descent from the Saxon kings of England.

April 24, 1783, Mary Tracy was married to Nathan Taylor, and their twin children were Tracy and Mary Taylor. The name Tracy has reappeared in every generation of the Taylor family since then.

Frank Wing Taylor received his early education in Bennington, and later attended college at Davenport, Iowa. While in Chicago he met Miss Minnie Cray, and they were married June 6, 1883, at high noon, in Grace Episcopal Church. Miss Cray was an orphan. Her father, Edward A. Cray, had a general merchandise store at Fort Edward, New York, and was a prominent Mason, and died November 3, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were distantly related. Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mary Eliza Park was a daughter of John C. Park of Whitehall, New York, and Mary Eliza Wing, niece of Abraham Wing, grandfather, as noted above, of Frank Wing Taylor.

Before his marriage Mr. Taylor had traveled quite extensively with his mother both in this country and abroad. He had attended the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, and the Paris Exposition of 1878. His mother, Ella Wing Taylor, and his wife's mother were both graduates of the Emma Willard Seminary for Young Ladies, at Troy, New York, a seminary that has since been liberally endowed by Mrs. Russell Sage.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Taylor took a position in the First National Bank of Chicago under Lyman Gage. This was the first and only position he ever held, and he remained there ten years. He left at the death of his mother, which made it necessary for him to take care of his inheritance, which came to him from his maternal grandfather. He never resumed business again beyond the responsibilities required in looking after his private property.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor moved to Los Angeles in October, 1894. The physicians had given Mrs. Taylor six months to live, but she is alive and well today. They brought with them their five small children. Their first home was at 2110 Grand Avenue, then the only house in the block. After a year, they bought property at the corner of Adams and Grand. Mrs. Taylor was attracted to this home by reason of its trees and flowers. Later they made a trip abroad with their three older sons, and on returning gave their serious attention to the education of the boys.

Edward Cray Taylor, the oldest son, graduated from the Los Angeles High School, and four years later entered the University of California at Berkeley. He remained there until the earthquake, when he continued his studies at Columbia University, graduating in architecture. He then made a second trip abroad to study at first hand the greatest monuments of architectural genius on the continent and which he had seen only superficially on his first trip to Europe.

The second son, Ellis Wing Taylor, also attended Columbia University, but graduated from the University of California in construction engineering. The third son, F. William Howard Taylor, was a student at Berkeley, but graduated in medicine from the University of Southern California and became an X-ray specialist.

At the entrance of the United States into the war, all of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor enlisted. The three older boys took the examination and all were commissioned first lieutenant, two in the army and one in the navy. The oldest son went to France with the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Engineers, and from March, 1918, was engaged in constructing roads, railways, hospitals and bridges near the front lines, and performing every other duty required of the engineers. He was instrumental in having the school of Toulouse opened to the American engineers, artists and architects. He has a diploma and medal from Toulouse for work done there. The great sorrow of his family in the death of his father occurred while he was in France, and the news did not reach him for several months.

The second son went to Annapolis and was allowed to choose where he would be stationed. He entered the submarine officers' school at New London, Connecticut, where he was graduated in June, 1918, and passed with such high honors that he was again allowed freedom of choice and selected the Western coast and was made commander of submarine F-3. He was at San Pedro at the time of his father's death and during a furlough proved the stay and comfort of his mother during the sorrowful time.

The third son became an x-ray instructor in the medical corps at New York, and was recommended for a captaincy, but on account of his extreme youth the commission was withheld.

The fourth son, Fred Taylor, who had been injured in an accident, also did his bit by work in the shipyards during the war.

The older daughter, Barbara, a gifted harpist, during the war graduated in a course in first aid work with the Red Cross and was busily engaged in war duties, not only with her harp, but with her hand. She is the wife of Charles Roger Kierhulf, a junior member of the firm C. R. Kierhulf & Company, electricians' supplies, and who during the war was in the navy, at the Reserve Training Station at San Pedro.

The younger daughter, Alma, who was born in Los Angeles, was married to William H. Eaton, Jr., son of William H. Eaton, after whose family Eaton's Canyon was named, and whose grandfather constructed the first water line into Pasadena. William H. Eaton, Jr., during the closing months of the war was in the Artillery Officers' School at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.

The late Frank Wing Taylor was one of the promoters of the Chess Club of Los Angeles, and as a member of the Athletic Club was chairman of its Chess Club. He was baptized and confirmed in the Episcopal Church, and in politics was always a democrat.

Q. O. Bartlett.

# Oswald Bartlett

FROM the age of eleven until he was about eighteen, Oswald Bartlett lived in the Castaic district of California. His home was a ranch in the mountains. While the Ridge Route now makes that district accessible, at that time it was regarded as almost without the pale of civilization, being in fact the rendezvous of all the outlaws and gunmen in that section. For the training of a young man for the responsibilities of American business, hardly a less promising environment could be imagined. However, it had its compensating advantages. It endowed Mr. Bartlett with his unconquerable love of outdoors, and the solitude, grandeur and rugged wildness of the mountains and incomparable hills of California. There was a country school which he and a brother and sister attended. They made up half of the entire number of pupils. Every day they walked about three miles each way over rough, rugged mountain hills to the school.

This early chapter in Mr. Bartlett's career is pertinent chiefly by way of contrast to his busy and fruitful experience in Los Angeles. He has lived in this city twenty years and in that time his consecutive industry and insatiable passion for mercantile knowlege brought him to a position where he is recognized as one of the foremost merchants and is president and general manager of California's finest store, Blackstone's.

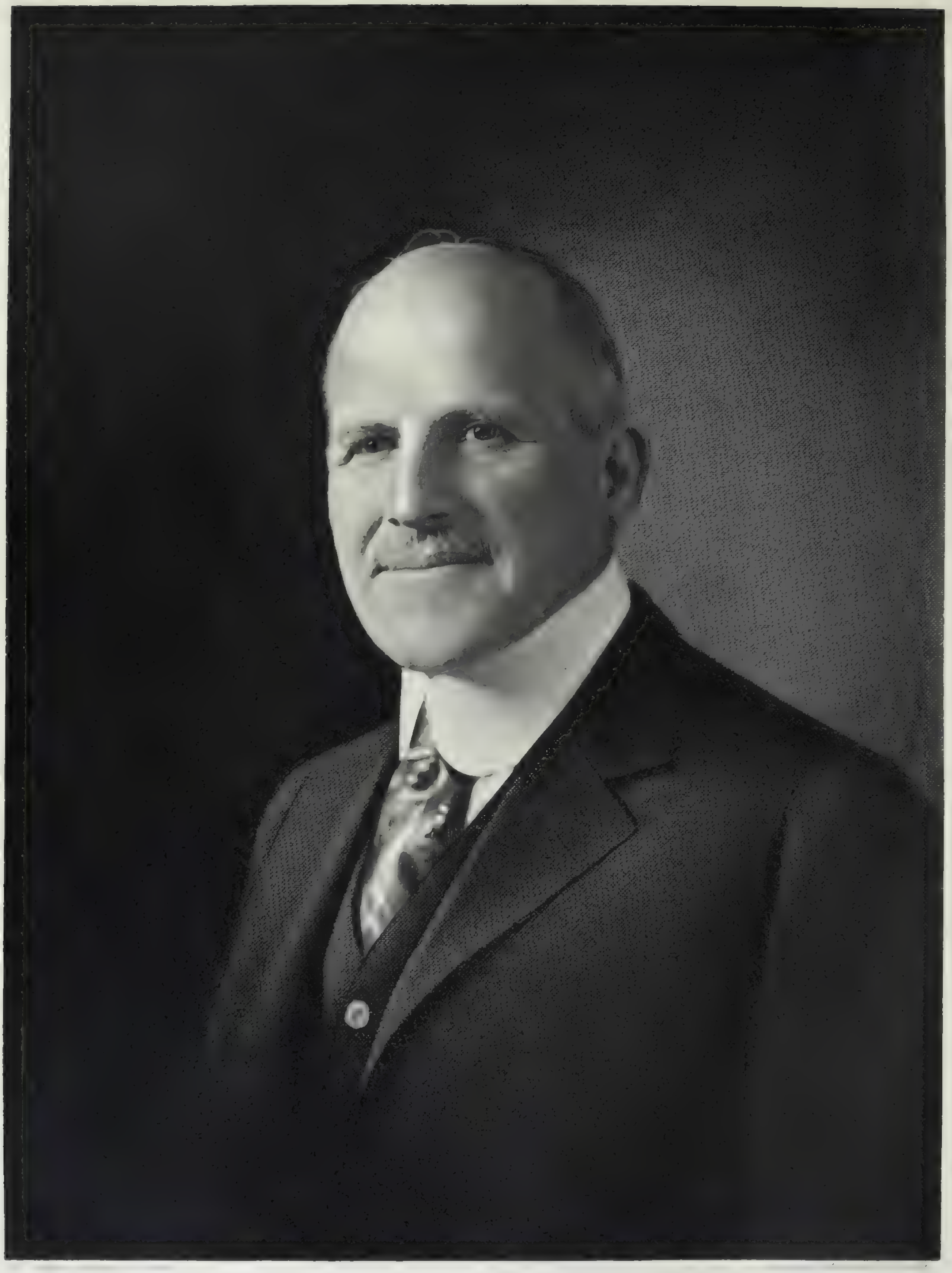
Mr. Bartlett was born at Birmingham, England, February 24, 1882, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Hobbins) Bartlett. His father was also a native of England, but when a boy came to America, spending about two years in Norfolk, Virginia, and two years in Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he returned to England, married in 1881, and engaged in business as a coal merchant. Becoming dissatisfied with the humdrum ways of old England, early in 1890 he gave up his business and, returning to America, settled first at Denver, Colorado, where he became a merchant, and in 1893 he moved to California to satisfy his desire to live the life of an agriculturist. His agricultural ventures in the Castaic district were a failure, owing to the lack of water and three or four consecutive dry seasons.

The successful business man is one who learns how to adapt himself to circumstances and solve each day's problems as they come up. Probably in all his career there was no greater need for this adaptability than when Mr. Bartlett arrived from the ranch a green country boy and, without knowledge of city ways, gained his first knowledge of Los Angeles. Barker Brothers had just moved into their new building on South Spring Street. Young Bartlett was then a member of the Sunday school class in the First Baptist Church, at Sixth and Broadway, his teacher being Mr. C. H. Barker. Through this acquaintance he secured the position of elevator boy in the new building. Barker Brothers were then, as now, the largest furniture store in Los Angeles, having at that time a pay roll of nearly forty people. Oswald Bartlett ran the elevator several months, his wages being increased to $7.00 or $8.00 a week. It supplied the immediate necessity of employment, but had no future. He next requested work in the drapery workshop, where his salary was reduced to $3.00 a week on account of his lack of experience. While there he acquired some knowledge of the different sorts of drapery fabrics, and then made a new move to get into the selling end of the business. His next position was stock boy and second salesman in the drapery department of the Niles Pease Furniture Company, then located in what is now the Harris & Frank Building, at 443 South Spring Street. In successive years there were other changes of employment, each change being actuated by the broader opportunities apparently presented. He was with W. & J. Sloane of San Francisco as salesman in the decorative department; the Eastern Outfitting Company at Los Angeles as general salesman of furniture, carpets and draperies; and with the J. M. Hale Company of Los Angeles he acquired his first experience in buying. His first real executive position was as buyer of floor coverings and draperies at the Broadway Department Store, where he remained several years. He left that establishment to take charge of Bullock's Basement Store. This was the first basement store established in Los Angeles carrying all lines of merchandise. It was a merchandising idea then an innovation and now in the experimental stage, and its thorough success was largely due to Mr. Bartlett's genius. After about a year with Bullock's, he accepted another opportunity to go with the Hamburger store as buyer for floor covering, furniture, drapery and picture departments, a line in which he was specially interested. With that house he remained about ten years.

While these successive changes are briefly told, during those years of service Mr. Bartlett had achieved the knowledge, the executive sense and the broad and detailed comprehension which are the chief qualifications of a successful merchant. On this foundation his subsequent progress seems merely a matter of course. February 1, 1917, he availed himself of the opportunity for still further advancement, when he became merchandise manager for the N. B. Blackstone Company. Not long afterward he succeeded to the position of president and general manager, and as such he is directing the service of a store known nationally and internationally.

Notwithstanding all his various duties and responsibilities, Mr. Bartlett has been a close observer of social and political conditions affecting the welfare of his city and nation, particularly in recent years. He is one of the stanch business men to whom Americanism is something more than a mere word. He conceives of it as a set of principles, involving not only sound patriotism, but sound political economy, instruction in which should begin in the grammar grades of public schools, so that the next generation at least will be properly trained and as a direct result of training and education be competent to solve the problems which now cause social and industrial unrest. Mr. Bartlett is a republican and a firm believer that all municipal politics should be strictly non-partisan. He is an active member of the Commercial Federation of California, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, The Brentwood Country Club and a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with Hollywood Lodge No. 355, Free and Accepted Masons, and Los Angeles Consistory No. 3, and a Shriner. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Hollywood.

December 31, 1904, at Los Angeles, he married Miss Louise Eckerman, daughter of Alexander and Rosa (Bullock) Eckerman of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Alexander earned all the honors due to a brave and faithful soldier and veteran of our Civil war. He was in fourteen battles and numerous skirmishes, including the battle of the Wilderness, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania and Petersburg, in the last engagement his younger brother being shot down by his side. For a period of fifty-eight years until the time of his death he was engaged in the drug business in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have two children, Oswald, Jr., born in 1909, and Elizabeth Louise, born in 1917.



M. H. Sherman

# Moses H. Sherman

TO have been at some time an employe, subordinate or co-worker of Genl. M. H. Sherman is an experience that many prominent Californians never neglect to mention with a degree of pride and satisfaction, thereby claiming credit not only to themselves, but unconsciously expressing a high tribute to this pioneer and master railway builder of Southern California.

The great work General Sherman and his brother-in-law and business associate, E. P. Clark, has done in developing the electric transportation in Southern California need here be only briefly outlined as part of the personal history of General Sherman.

He was born at West Rupert, in Bennington County, Vermont, December 3, 1853, of sturdy New England ancestry. General Sherman's achievements apparently have been a result of the steady and sturdy development of his own powers and experiences. He completed his education in the Oswego Normal School, in New York, and was a district school teacher in New York State. At the age of twenty he made his first visit to Los Angeles, and soon thereafter went to the sparsely settled territory of Arizona, locating at Prescott, then only a mining town. There he taught school until 1876, when the territorial governor selected him at the age of twenty-three, as a suitable man to represent Arizona at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. After discharging his duties at Philadelphia, he started to return to the Pacific Coast. The voyage was made by the Isthmus of Panama, the steamship being wrecked near Cuba, and altogether was a trying adventure for all concerned. At that time General Sherman was accompanied by his sister, who later became the wife of Mr. E. P. Clark. On his return to Arizona, young Sherman was appointed by the then governor, John C. Fremont, superintendent of public instruction. In that office he had the first crucial test of his abilities as an organizer. Arizona then had no public school system and young Sherman had to solve the many difficult problems of providing school facilities for the scattered population of the territory. After his appointive term, the office became elective, and he was chosen as his own successor, being the only republican elected to a territorial office. During that term, at the request of the Legislature, he rewrote the school laws of the territory, and those laws, unanimously adopted, remained the standard for over thirty years.

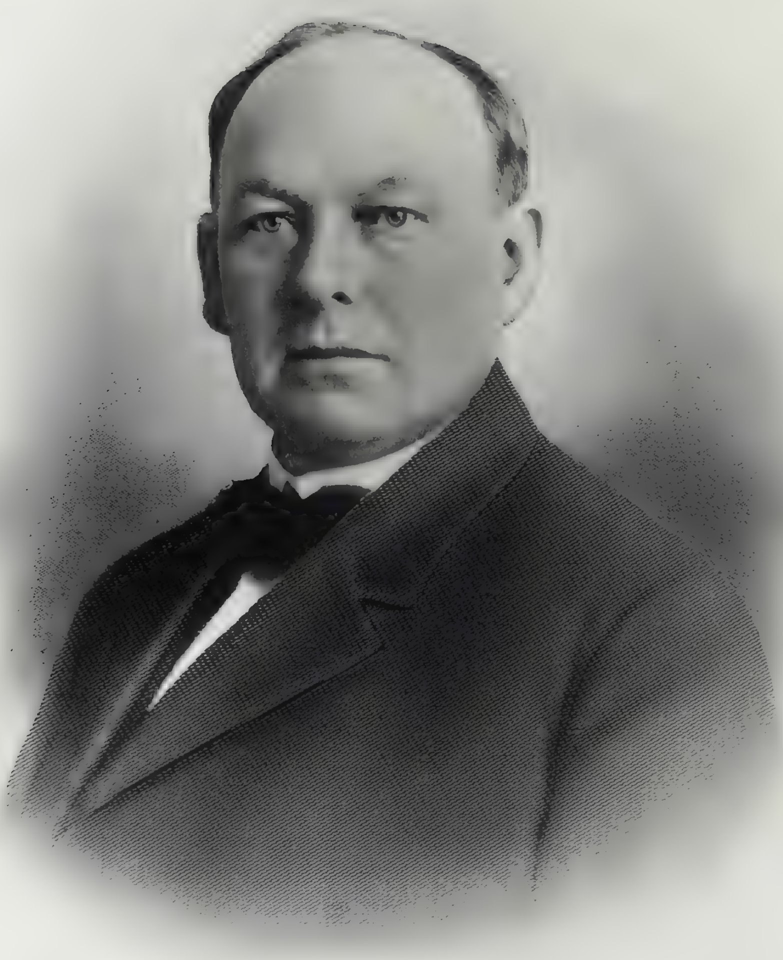
His next public task after leaving the office of superintendent of schools came in the shape of an appointment by the governor to the office of adjutant-general of the territory. He was reappointed by the succeeding governor, and during his two terms accomplished for the National Guard or Militia what he had done previously for the public school system.

In the meantime he had entered business, having established, in 1884, at the age of thirty-one, the Valley Bank of Phoenix, Arizona, and serving as its first president. Later this became the largest bank of Arizona. He also gained his first experience in railroad building in Arizona, building the Phoenix Railway in 1884. He retained the ownership of that line and in 1910 extended it to Glendale, Arizona, to connect with the Santa Fe system.

It was during a visit to Los Angeles in 1889 that the big opportunity of his lifetime was presented to General Sherman. The city at that time had in operation a costly cable tramway system, built by a Chicago syndicate. The system was frequently paralyzed as a result of winter rains washing sand into the cable slots, and there was no end of dissatisfaction on the part of the public. While General Sherman had spent most of his years in the Southwest, he had kept in touch with modern scientific progress, and had followed with interest the first experiments in the use of electricity as a motive power for driving street cars. Electric traction, however, at that time was still in an experimental stage, though in two or three Eastern cities its possibilities had been demonstrated. General Sherman determined that a most promising field for electric traction was open in Los Angeles. He enlisted the services of his brother-in-law, Mr. E. P. Clark, in raising capital and securing a franchise, and together they built the first tracks of the Los Angeles Railway, and soon afterwards the first electric street cars were put in operation. General Sherman became president of the system, with Mr. Clark vice president and general manager. They absorbed the cable railway and from their initial success went on to larger projects, including the organization of the Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric Railway. All this property was subsequently sold to H. E. Huntington. General Sherman and Mr. Clark then turned their enterprise to another field, organizing the Los Angeles Pacific Railway and building lines to Hollywood, Santa Monica and eventually covering all the territory between Los Angeles and Santa Monica Bay. This system was sold to E. H. Harriman, and became the nucleus of the present great Harriman traction holdings in Southern California. General Sherman is still a director in this system.

This is a mere outline of General Sherman's activities in Southern California. It would be difficult to estimate the tremendous influence he has exercised over many lines of development which are now essential features of modern Los Angeles and surrounding territory. He is also a banker, being president and director of the First National Bank of Miland, vice president and director of the First National Bank of Calexico, vice president and director of the First National Bank of Van Nuys, vice president and director of the State Bank of Owensmouth, director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, president of the M. H. Sherman Investment Company and also a director in many other corporations in California and Arizona, and is an extensive property owner. He is a member of the California Club, Jonathan Club, Country Club and other social and business organizations at Los Angeles and elsewhere.

General Sherman married, in 1885, Harriet E. Pratt. Her father, R. H. Pratt, was one of the distinguished builders of the Central Pacific Railway. They have three children, Robert, Hazeltine and Lucy.



LeCompte Davis

# LeCompte Davis

PROBABLY no member of the Los Angeles bar is more frequently referred to and in terms of respect and admiration by his fellow associates as LeCompte Davis, who has been a resident of Southern California for over thirty years. LeCompte Davis is a scholarly lawyer, takes delight in literature and a broad range of studies, not least in the book of human life itself, and has achieved distinction all over the West as a criminal lawyer.

He was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 1, 1864, a son of Henry Clay and Josephine (LeCompte) Davis. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, graduated with the law degree from Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1887, was admitted to the bar of his native state, and in the same year came to Los Angeles and began practice. He served one term of two years as assistant district attorney of Los Angeles County, and left that office in 1895 to form a partnership with Judson R. Rush. The firm of Davis & Rush has been in existence now nearly a quarter of a century. It has been especially distinguished for its successful work in criminal trials. The firm has been represented in over sixty murder cases. Mr. Davis was associated in the defense of the celebrated McNamara dynamiting cases, and later was associated in the defense of the noted Chicago lawyer, Clarence Darrow, accused of bribery in those cases. In 1908 Mr. Davis defended three prominent men accused in the Oregon land fraud cases and secured acquittals in two instances. He was also a lawyer in the defense in the Imperial Valley land fraud cases in 1909. Undoubtedly he is one of the most eloquent and forceful pleaders who have appeared in the courts of the Pacific Coast during the last three decades.

Mr. Davis is a member of the American Bar Association. His hobby is books, and his private library contains more than six thousand volumes, besides a rare collection of old engravings and paintings. April 18, 1908, at Ventura, California, Mr. Davis married Edythe Gilman.

Jud R. Rush

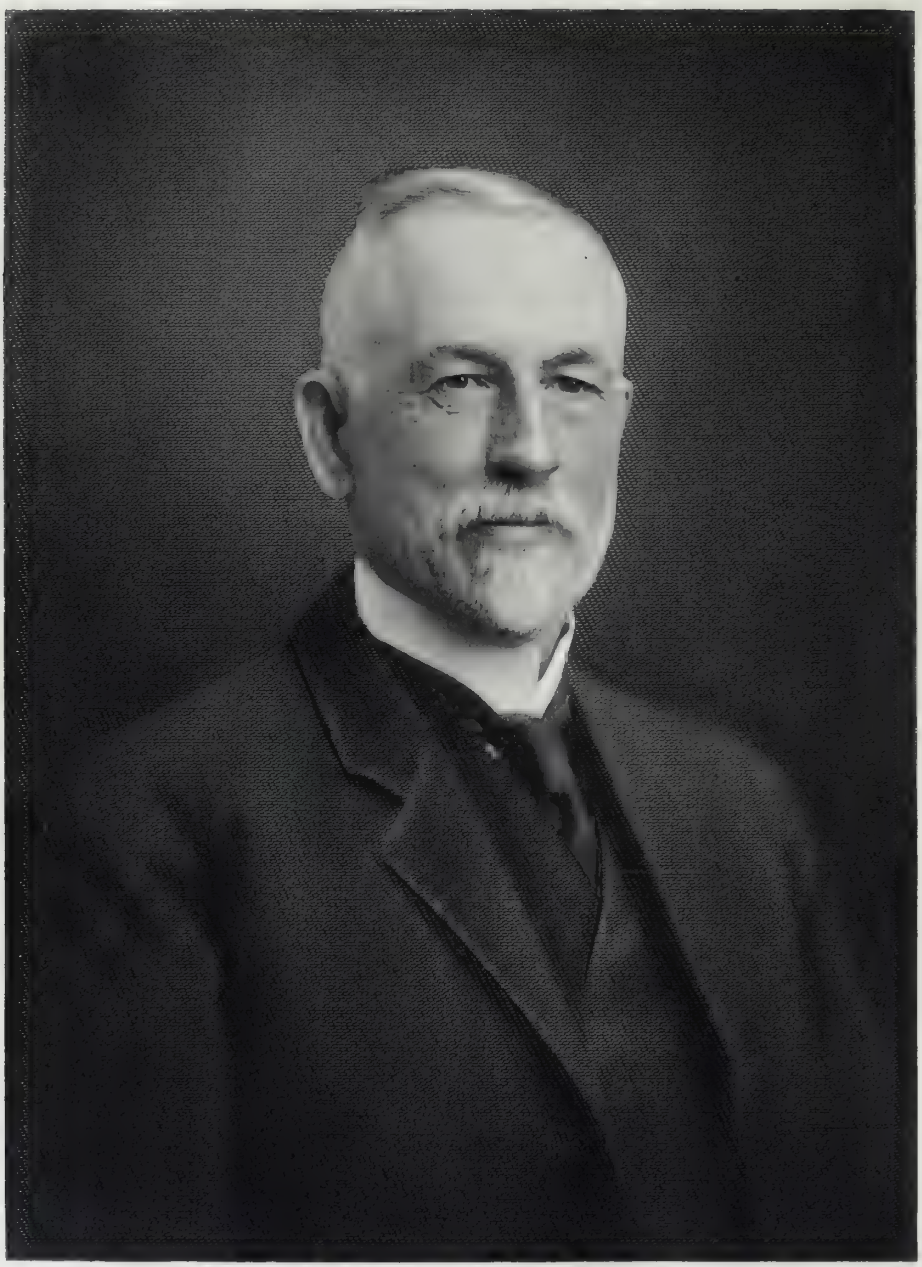
# Judson Randolph Rush

ONE of the oldest legal partnerships in Southern California is that of Davis & Rush with offices in the Bryson Building. Judson Randolph Rush and LeCompte Davis as young lawyers were deputies in the district attorney's offices at Los Angeles. They resigned January 7, 1895, establishing a partnership the same day, and it is said that in the afternoon of that day they tried their first case. Their first offices were in a building on the site of the present Hall of Records. These well known lawyers had one other associate, Frank R. Willis, for six years, until Mr. Willis was elected to the Superior bench. Many of the prominent cases in the courts of Southern California have been handled by Davis & Rush, and their practice has also extended to the states of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Rush, who is an old time Californian and a man of wide and varied business experience, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1865, son of John L. S. and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. The Rush family have been residents of Pennsylvania through five generations, the immigrant ancestor having distinguished himself as an Indian fighter. Mr. Rush was born in the same house as his grandfather.

In early boyhood his parents removed to Iowa where he attended common schools and in 1881 he came to Santa Ana, California, and spent three years as a cowboy and hunting in the mountains, living the typical life of the western frontiersman. In 1886 he engaged in the dairy business with his father at Pasadena, and also played a pioneer part in the oil industry of California, working on the first well in the Fullerton district. Three years he also conducted a prosperous meat market business at Monrovia and El Monte.

The turning point of his career came with his election as justice of the peace for El Monte, an office he held from 1890 to 1892. When his official calendar was not filled he spent his leisure in studying law under his own direction, and worked to such good purpose that he passed the bar examination in 1893, and a few months later was appointed one of the deputy district attorneys. Mr. Rush has always been interested in good government and in 1908 ran far ahead of his ticket as democratic candidate for Congress in the Southern California District. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, an Elk and a member of the Gamut Club. Mr. Rush married Miss Augusta D. Salzen, March 18, 1918, in Glendora, California.



David McNair

# David McNair

DAVID McNAIR, a wealthy and prominent Canadian lumberman and manufacturer, came to San Diego, California, with his family about twenty years ago, and fifteen years ago moved to Los Angeles and built the beautiful home which his family now occupies at 625 Kingsley Drive, it being one of the first homes on that now noted thoroughfare.

Mr. McNair, who died in the beautiful surroundings his wealth and good taste had created, and honored and respected by many prominent Southern Californians, on January 25, 1920, was born at River Louison, New Brunswick, Canada, September 13, 1842, son of John and Elizabeth (Kelso) McNair and grandson of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (McKenzie) McNair. His father was of a prominent and wealthy Scotch Highland family, and came from Campbellton, Argyleshire, Scotland, to New Brunswick on a sailing vessel at a very early day (1819), when crossing the ocean was a matter of three months or more. John McNair took up the lumber business in Eastern Canada, and owned several timber mills and a fleet of sailing vessels to ship the product to England.

David McNair was educated in New Brunswick, and after leaving school took up the lumber business with his father. Later he utilized his experience in the new and pioneer districts of the Pacific Coast, the British Columbia forests, going to Western Canada in company with John Hendry and establishing his home and business headquarters at New Westminster and later moved to Vancouver. There he was associated with John Hendry in the sawmilling business at Nanaimo, and subsequently they formed the Royal City Planing Mills of New Westminster. The British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company was incorporated by Mr. McNair, Mr. Hendry and Mr. Beecher in the early nineties, this new corporation absorbing the properties of the Royal City Planing Mills and the Hastings Sawmill Company. Mr. McNair was one of the first lumbermen to develop the timber resources of British Columbia on a large commercial scale. He was an eminently practical man, possessed of all the typical virtues of northern lumbermen, and was a recognized authority upon every phase of the industry. His part of the work was surveying and securing the timber. He continued his associations with the British Columbia Mills Timber and Trading Company until in recent years, after coming to California. He came to Southern California for the benefit of Mrs. McNair's health. In California Mr. McNair became interested in real estate and the general development of Los Angeles and vicinity. He was one of the directors of the Angeles Mesa Land Company and the Mission Land Company at San Fernando.

April 13, 1881, Mr. McNair married Marion Hendry, who was born at Belledune, New Brunswick. Her parents, James and Margaret (Wilson) Hendry, had sailed from Ardrosson, Scotland, for Chaleur Bay April 6, 1832, on the ship Margaret Ritchie. Mrs. McNair died in Los Angeles April 14, 1920. The late Mr. McNair was always faithful to his training as a Scotch Presbyterian and was an elder in the church for many years. He was also one of the early members of the Los Angeles Country Club.

He is survived by two brothers, Mr. Alexander McNair of Vancouver and John McNair of Minneapolis, and one sister, Mrs. Daniel McMillan of Ottawa.

The family home at Los Angeles is now occupied by the daughter, Miss Ethelyn McNair. There are two other daughters, Mrs. Henry Browning Landes, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Colin Defries, of London, England. Their oldest child, a son, died when a baby at New Westminster. Mrs. Defries has two children, Joan Elizabeth and Madeline Darcy.

Howard Banning

# Hancock Banning

A SON of one of the Southern California's most conspicuous pioneer characters, the late General Phineas Banning, Hancock Banning has to his credit more than thirty-seven years of business activity in and around Los Angeles. A practical business man and large property owner, his influence has been a helpful factor in a number of modern developments in the life and progress of the greater city.

He was born at Wilmington, Los Angeles County, May 12, 1865. He acquired his early education in public schools and on his father's vessels and has held a master mariner's license from the United States Government since he was twenty-one years of age. After completing a business college course he undertook his first business venture at Pasadena, where he established the Pasadena Transfer and Fuel Company, and afterwards moved to Los Angeles, where in 1889 he established a wholesale coal department. The Pasadena branch was sold in 1891, and later his business was operated under the name Banning Company, he being manager of its fuel department. Mr. Banning was an equal stockholder with two brothers in the Banning Company, his brothers being J. B. and William Banning. This corporation owned extensive real estate holdings in Los Angeles and on the Wilmington water front, now part of Los Angeles harbor.

Hancock Banning was for more than twenty-five years vice-president of the Santa Catalina Island Company. His brother, William Banning, organized and was president of this company. Hancock had an equal interest with William and his other brother, J. B. Banning, in the ownership of Santa Catalina Island until 1919, when they disposed of their interests in this famous resort to the Chicago capitalist, William Wrigley, Jr. Prior to that time the Bannings had completed the Hotel St. Catherine, which together with the company steamers Cabrillo and Hermosa and other improvements represented an investment by them of over two million dollars.

Mr. Banning now makes his home at the old Banning mansion at Wilmington, where he was born. That home had also sheltered his grandmother, and Mr. Banning's granddaughter has lived there, thus giving it the associations of five generations. Mr. Banning is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the California, Jonathan, Los Angeles Country and Los Angeles Athletic clubs of Los Angeles and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and is a Hoover republican in politics.

In November, 1890, at Los Angeles, he married Anne Ophelia Smith, daughter of former Judge George H. Smith of the Appellate Court of California. Since her marriage Mrs. Banning has been very active in many social and patriotic movements. During the war she originated the plan and established what was called the "Red Cross Shop" serving as president of the Los Angeles branch. This shop idea was afterward carried out in many cities of the United States, and not only the Red Cross but other charitable institutions have adopted the idea. During the war the Red Cross Shop did a business aggregating millions of dollars, and the plan is still yielding great returns to various charitable organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Banning have a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Eleanor Anne, is a graduate of the Marlboro School for Girls at Los Angeles, attended the Miss Spence School of New York City and the State University of California. She was married to J. C. MacFarland, nephew of Judge MacFarland of the State Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. MacFarland have a daughter, Anne Banning.

The older son, Hancock Banning, Jr., born in 1893, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and Cornell University. At the outbreak of the war with Germany he abandoned his work as an apprentice at electrical engineering in the General Electric Company's plant at Schnectady, New York, to enlist in the navy. He was serving on the U. S. Battleship "New York" at the time of the armistice and served until discharged after the signing of the same with the rank of lieutenant of the junior grade. He has since resumed his work with the General Electric Company.

The second son, George Hugh, born in 1896, held rank as a second lieutenant when discharged from the Aviation Corps. He had studied and taught flying at San Antonio, Texas, San Diego and Sacramento. Since the war he has graduted from the University of California. George Hugh possesses distinctive literary gifts. With a fellow student he collaborated a comedy which was selected in competition with other aspiring dramatists of the university, and was successfully produced at Berkeley. He is also a navigator of sailing and steam vessels, having served his time at sea before the mast, and having studied navigation both at college and during his practical apprenticeship at sea. He is at this writing on the "Chronicle" newspaper force.

Anne Banning

# The Red Cross Shop

THE RED CROSS SHOP as a distinctive feature of the auxiliary war work originated in Los Angeles, and the mind and heart from which proceeded the great and fertile idea were those of Mrs. Hancock Banning. It is due the shop as an institution, to Mrs. Banning and her associates, to make some particular reference to the institution and its work. The best account is found in an article written in the summer of 1918, when the war was at its height.

''More than a year ago,'' says Ruth Burke Stephens, ''I had the pleasure of learning something of Mrs. Banning's original plans for the Red Cross Shop. Even then the contagion of her idea, illuminated with her own enthusiastic faith in its ultimate success, spread to the little group of friends to whom her plans in detail were confided. With one exception, this original plan has been carefully adhered to, and so complete was the conception in its initial details that but few new ideas have been incorporated.

''The Red Cross Shop in all its many ramifications is nothing short of wonderful, and particularly is this so when one considers that it is essentially a big commercial business, successfully conducted by women who before the war scarcely knew the value of money, and nothing whatever of business principles. Without the co-operation and the enthusiastic interest of her copatriots, Mrs. Banning's plan could, however, never have developed to the advanced state of realization that it has now reached. It is the very spirit behind the plan, the great integral factors of self-sacrifice and democracy which has carried the idea along like a swiftly propelled boat in the surge of a well directed current.

''When Mrs. Banning first planned the Red Cross Shop I think she herself nearer realized than did any other just how far-reaching would be its scope, for her hope even then was for a nation-wide emulation of the Red Cross Shop. The plan, as it is now in force, was evolved from a before-the-war idea of Mrs. Banning for the establishment of an organization which should carry on 'relief' work in the various centers of the United States, under the name of the 'Grey Sisterhood,' and working in a manner somewhat similar in plan to that of the 'Miseracordia Society' of Italy. It is significant that while Mrs. Banning's original idea became through her enthusiastic interest a co-operative part of the Red Cross, that the designating costume worn by the women is a soft grey gown with white collars, cuffs and apron.

''Briefly outlined by Mrs. Banning at the time she first set forth to Harvey D. Gibson, manager of the American Red Cross, her original Red Cross Shop plan, the dominating idea was to be one of democracy and sacrificial giving—of time, of money and of gifts from which benefit to the Red Cross funds would accrue. With tireless and unstinted energy the women who have become interested in the project have given of their time and strength. There are no salaries paid except to the Japanese boy helpers and the janitor. Through the patriotic generosity of Mrs. J. M. Danziger, the beautiful Canfield home at Eighth and Alvarado streets has been turned over to the cause and the commodious garage converted into headquarters for the shop. Disbursements from the gross receipts are of infinitesimal amount, practically everything being donated, even to the postage stamps and stationery, which are personally given. Bookkeeping, stenography and publicity are given gratis by women whose talents are adaptive to such special lines of work, while the many needs for repair work in the reconstruction of broken furniture, clocks, toys, the mending of clothing, millinery, etc., are met by patriotic volunteers who are happy to give of their time and skill to the worthy cause. It is this democracy of spirit which illuminates the success of the shop. And it is this great conception of sacrifice and giving that has so unified the women of the city in the one splendid purpose. Many of the girls who labor in the downtown stores eight hours in the day, six days a week, have assumed the responsibility of devoting a part of their precious spare time to the Red Cross Shop work. Nimble fingers of many an humble artisan are doing their bit with glad patriotism, and it is by this means that the expenditures of the shop are kept down to the minimum.

"Merchants of the city have been equally as generous in their co-operation, this despite the fact that from a purely business standpoint they might consider the project an infringement upon their own commercial enterprises. Not only are the merchants generously responsive to the specific calls made upon them, but they have aided immeasurably by instructing the women workers of the shop in the basic principles of salesmanship, all of which has been of vast benefit.

"While naturally the credit for the Red Cross Shop plan reflects directly back upon Mrs. Hancock Banning, whose brilliant and comprehensive idea was its origin, yet, with all due modesty, Mrs. Banning attributes the success of the shop to the wonderful spirit of the women who are allied in the great work, not only those who are devoting themselves to the actual operation of the shop, but to each and every individual who donates something to the cause, whether it be an article of intrinsic or sentimental value, talents and artisanship, or just one's time, which to many men and women involved in the fatiguing struggle for a livelihood is a priceless gift. And those who patronize the shop are likewise 'doing their bit' in contributing to the success of the institution.

"Mrs. Hancock Banning as general manager of the Red Cross Shop has as her 'right hand bower' Mrs. J. M. Danziger, assistant manager, who in addition to the loaning of her home for the duration of the war has devoted her entire time with unflagging zeal to the work and has aided in many material ways to the success of the project. Mr. George Fusenot, assistant shop official, has lent an invaluable aid to the women, giving of his own experience as former proprietor of the Ville de Paris. Mrs. R. A. Heffner and Mrs. A. G. Faulkner, secretary and treasurer, respectively, are fulfilling their executive offices with utmost credit. Mrs. Charles Jeffras, chairman of the floor committee, who has responsibilities of manifold character, has recently brought into her work a new and splendid plan—that of enlisting the active interest and co-operation of the women of the various department stores of the city, each of which will assume complete charge of a Saturday program at the shop during the summer months.

"Mrs. Edwin R. Collins, aside from her office as director of the entertainment committee, which involves the work of securing famous stage and screen stars as participants and staging other crowd-drawing attractions for the Tea Room, has also undertaken, successfully, the work of publicity director, which means the daily 'peddling' of shop news items to the various newspapers for publication.

"Mrs. Clarence Hoblitzelle, chairman of the art department; Mrs. H. B. MacBeth, in charge of the automobile service; Mrs. J. Arthur Wright, manager of the Tea Room; Mrs. R. E. Wells, in charge of the Red Cross Shop branch at Tenth and Main streets, are all filling departments equally as important to the success of the shop as a whole.

"The stockroom, occupying a spacious part of the second floor of the building, is in charge of Mrs. Franklyn Booth, and it is here that surplus stock is stored, and where all articles upon receipt are sorted out, priced, and if in unsalable condition are sent out to be repaired, cleaned and in other manner converted into desirable commodities for sale.

"Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt is in charge of the children's clothing department, while the women's apparel is under the jurisdiction of Mrs. Harry Dana Lombard, and the men's wearing apparel department is under the direction of Mrs. G. Martyn.

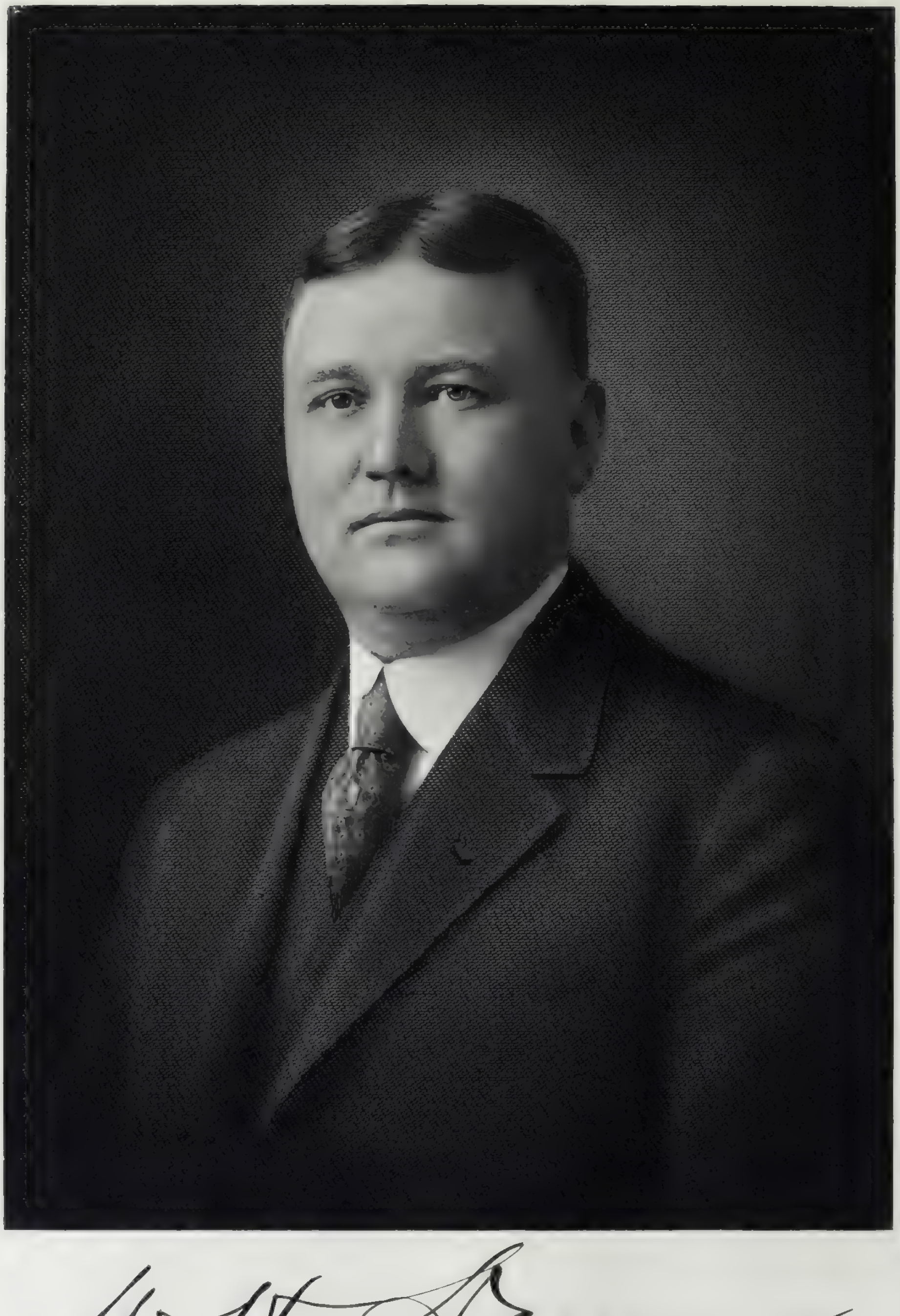
"Mrs. Frank Griffith is at the head of the fancy work committee, Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Jr., is in charge of the jewelry department, and Mrs. C. R. Bradford directs the Kinema Tea Room. Jams and jellies and their allies are in charge of Mrs. S. Dunlop; Mrs. S. J. Meyberg supervises the work of the toy departments; Mrs. W. A. Foreman has charge of the uniforms, while Mrs. Hallett Johnson presides over the shoe department.

"These represent only the larger divisions of the work, each of which is augmented by many branches and an enthusiastic corps of workers. The reconstruction bureau, under the management of Mrs. F. W. Poore, is an important branch of the work; the outside sewing, under the direction of Mrs. James; the Lilliputian work shop in charge of Miss Winifred Ballard; the art shop under direction of Mrs. Robert Farquhar—all of these are component parts of the Red Cross Shop.

"This is perhaps an opportune place to touch upon the salvage branch and to differentiate between this phase of the Red Cross work and that of the Red Cross Shop. The salvage plan, distinctly separate from the Red Cross Shop, originated by Mrs. Banning, is accredited to Mrs. Othman Stevens, who conceived the idea of collecting such waste as tinfoil, old automobile tires, old papers and typewriter metals and marketing them. As succinctly expressed by a friend the other day, the Red Cross Shop exemplifies the idea of giving from unwholesome hoarding, of generosity of spirit, of giving from the sense of wishing to share, of self-denial and sacrifice. While on the other hand, the salvage idea educates along the lines of unselfish thrift. Individually it means nothing, but collectively, backed by the Red Cross spirit, it is the source of an appreciable income.

"From a money-making point of view the Red Cross Shop takes rank with 'big business,' since within a period of nine months it has netted a profit of a hundred fifteen thousand dollars, with the prospect of going over the quarter of a million mark before the close of the fiscal year. The net receipts for the months of May were $11,355.11, which against the gross receipts of $12,125.80 gives an idea of the correspondingly small amount disbursed for expenses. The June receipts mounted even higher, the profits reaching $12,000 for the month—representing plain, straightforward sales, since there were no entertainments or special benefit features given during this period.

"It is a colossal enterprise—the Red Cross Shop—and one which reflects the spirit of the American women—a spirit that arises far above the pettiness of class distinction and unifies womankind in one great democratic purpose, the big vital issue of GIVING to relieve the distress which follows in the wake of this great surging world conflict."



W H Baum

# William H. Daum

WILLIAM H. DAUM came to Southern California as industrial commissioner for the Santa Fe Railway Company, but soon resigned and has since specialized in an almost unique profession, largely along the line of his former experience as a railroad industrial commissioner. Mr. Daum is credited with an important share of the enterprise and influence through which a score or more of industries have been located and developed in and around Los Angeles.

Mr. Daum was born at Nortonville, Kansas, September 11, 1883, and all his early experience was in railroading. His parents were William and Margaret (Payne) Daum. He attended the public schools of Nortonville and graduating from the high school at Topeka, Kansas, in 1897, and soon afterward went to work for the Santa Fe Railway as freight clerk and handler at Meriden, Kansas. The first year he was paid twenty dollars a month. He was then telegraph operator at Atchison six months, was transferred as telegraph operator to Melvern, Kansas, then to Barclay, and in 1900 returned to Atchison as night agent. In 1903 the company sent him to Topeka as train dispatcher, and in 1904 moved him further west to Albuquerque, where he had charge of the telegraph department until December of that year. He was then made agent of the Santa Fe at Holbrook, Arizona, and while there was in the cattle business on the side. In 1906 he became superintendent of terminals for the Santa Fe Railway Company at Seligman, Arizona.

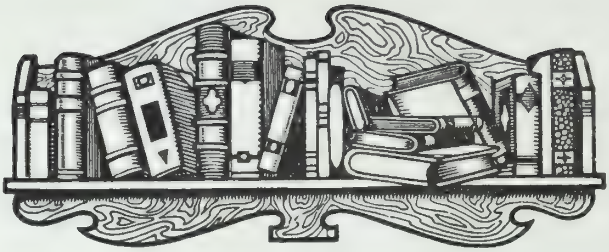
In 1907 Mr. Daum moved his headquarters to Los Angeles as industrial commissioner for the Santa Fe lines west of Albuquerque. He continued this work for five years, and in 1912 resigned to engage in the industrial realty business for himself.

He was interested in the first big modern lemon packing and storage house, locating it at San Dimas. He located a dozen fruit packing houses in Southern California, and was associated with A. S. Bradford in starting the town of Placentia. During his service as industrial commissioner for the Santa Fe he was instrumental in locating two hundred twenty-three industries, a hundred seventy-five of them in Southern California.

Some of the important industries which have been established with Mr. Daum handling more or less of the negotiations are the American Can Company, Republic Motor Truck Company, Griffin Car Wheel Company, American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, Globe Oil Mills, California Cotton Oil Company, Federal Box Company, Pacific Portable Construction Company, Pan-American Petroleum Company, Charles R. McCormack Lumber Company of Los Angeles and San Diego. Very recently Mr. Daum had charge of the arrangements through which the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, established its twenty-six million dollar rubber and cotton mill plant in Southern California.

A tremendous amount of interest has been aroused by the coming of the Goodyear Company to Los Angeles. The rubber and cotton mill plant, when in full operation, will employ eight thousand people, and it is the largest single industry ever established west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Daum has recently figured in the discussions of plans, based partly on the Goodyear enterprise, and the logical development of natural resources and advantages of Southern California toward making Los Angeles the center of air navigation and transportation for America. The fact that practical business men like Mr. Daum are working on such plans is a striking illustration of the splendid advances made in aeronautics during the past five years.

Mr. Daum is manager and director of the Factory Site Company, is vice president and director of the Sunset Park Land Company, manager of the Industrial Center Corporation, and manager of the Artesian Land Company. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is independent in politics and is affiliated with the Congregational Church. At Atchison, Kansas, June 19, 1906, he married Mary Rose. Their four children are: Elizabeth Rose, born in 1907; Dorothy Marian, born in 1911; William Howard, Jr., born in 1913, and Richard Hampton, born in 1915.



# Charles Kossouth Book

CHARLES KOSSOUTH BOOK came to Los Angeles twenty-two years ago in 1898. At that time as well as since he enjoyed an enviable reputation among the practical oil experts of America. He was born and reared in the atmosphere of the petroleum industry in western Pennsylvania. He came from a family of forceful business executives and as a young man he began his explorations and observations, operating oil rigs and drilling all over the hills of western Pennsylvania. He was prominent in the petroleum industry of California.

Mr. Book, who died after a brief illness of one week, February 4, 1920, was born at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in September, 1851. His parents were Colonel William and Ann Emery Book. His mother was related to Lord Harland of England. Colonel William Book held his rank from service in the Pennslyvania Militia, and he drilled a number of companies at Newcastle for the Civil War. Grandfather Book was a Revolutionary soldier. All the brothers of Charles K. Book were in the Civil War, including Dr. W. P. Book, Captain J. S. Book and Rear Admiral G. M. Book, the two latter of Los Angeles.

Charles Kossouth Book was but ten when the war began. He wanted to enlist, but was prevented by his age, but he became drummer and acquiring a uniform, organized a company of boys. He was known as "the Drummer Boy," and as a paper remarked, "Did more than any other single individual to boost enlistments in Lawrence County."

At thirteen he saved a boy from drowning in the Shenango River.

After finishing his education at Martin Gantz School, Charles K. Book went into the oil business near Oil City, later operated in the Bradford oil fields, and for a number of years was associated with his brother Dr. W. P. Book. While engaged in the practical business of drilling wells he made his home at Bradford and Jamestown, New York, for twenty-two years.

After coming to Los Angeles he acquired interests in oil wells in the immediate vicinity of the city, including one near the site of the old French Hospital. He owned the land there, selling it about six years before his death. He also operated on Kern River, drilling and bringing in some valuable properties, but had disposed of his interests there before his death. He also at one time owned interests in the oil districts of West Virginia.

Mr. Book was a Mason, being affiliated with the various Masonic bodies at Buffalo and Jamestown, New York, including the Shrine. For many years his advice was eagerly sought by corporations and individuals in the oil industry. He was a man of broad vision, philanthropic and liberal, and while achieving success for himself helped others.

October 3, 1877, Mr. Book married Miss Ida L. Tyler. They were married at Tyler Hill, Pennsylvania, where she was born, the townsite being named in honor of her grandfather, Israel Tyler. The Tylers are a prominent family in that section of Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was prominent in the lumber business, as a land owner, and at one time owned an extensive group of saw and planing mills, stores, flour mills and other commercial enterprises. Much of his time was spent in Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Book's father was Moses Tyler, a merchant. Mr. Book is survived by Mrs. Book and one daughter, Dorothy E. Book.

# Emil Kayser

EMIL KAYSER, a resident of Pasadena for the past thirty-five years, and a prominent merchant of Los Angeles, came to California from Omaha, Nebraska, in 1884.

His father for many years was a general merchant at Bellevue near Omaha, Nebraska. Emil was one of four sons and three daughters reared in that town, being the only member of the family in California. He attended public school at Bellevue, but left home at the age of fourteen. His early business experience was acquired in Omaha and later in Denver, Colorado, in which city he spent three years.

In the fall of 1884 he came to Pasadena and associated himself with Mr. A. Cruickshank, with whom he had been first connected in Omaha in the dry goods business. The Pasadena firm was known under the name of Cruickshank & Company and continued as general dry goods merchants there for a number of years.

On selling his interests with Cruickshank & Company Mr. Kayser became a partner of the late F. B. Wetherby, a prominent resident of Pasadena whose career has been reviewed elsewhere in this publication. The object of their original association was to engage in the business of real estate and subdividing.

During 1887 and 1888 they built the Wetherby-Kayser Building in Pasadena and started the Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Company. That was the beginning of the big shoe business now handled under the firm name in Los Angeles. A branch store was established at Second and Broadway in Los Angeles in 1902, and the following year they sold the Pasadena establishment, and made the Los Angeles branch their headquarters. In that store they developed the well founded and highly standardized business which today ranks as one of the best of its kind on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Kayser's home is still in Pasadena, and he continues to be one of the city's most loyal residents. He is identified with the Valley Hunt Club of Pasadena, is a member of the Jonathan Club of Los Angeles, and his public spirit has led him into active participation with many movements for the betterment of the community. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church at Pasadena.

On July 15, 1892, Mr. Kayser married Miss Gertrude Visscher, of Pasadena. Incidentally it should be noted that he and Mr. Wetherby married sisters, and their business partnership was therefore the stronger welded by the tie of family relationship. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Visscher home on South Madison Avenue, and following this event Mr. and Mrs. Kayser established themselves in their own new home at the corner of Madison and Center avenues, in which place they have lived for over a quarter of a century and where their four children were born. The three children living are Nancy, Frederic V. and Gretchen. Emily Gertrude, the third child, died in infancy. The two daughters, Nancy and Gretchen, are well known Pasadena society girls, Gretchen being a student in the Marlborough School of Los Angeles. The son Frederic is a Leland Stanford man, now associated with his father in the Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Company at 416-418 West Seventh Street, where the attractive new store has been in operation for the past two years.

Chas. Drake

# Col. Charles R. Drake

NO ONE could desire a better monument than the Virginia Hotel at Long Beach and the service which it represents. While it was founded and built by a stock company, Col. Charles R. Drake has from the first been one of the largest stockholders and vice president of the company, and since 1907 the president and general manager, and the man whose genius has given the hotel its big place in Southern California.

Colonel Drake, who was born more than three quarters of a century ago, has been a man of means for many years, but has found the real satisfaction of living in experience, and his experiences have been romantic as well as useful. He was born at Walnut Prairie, Illinois, July 26, 1843, a son of Charles and Mahala Jane (Jeter) Drake. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois, and in 1863, at the age of nineteen, left a position as a drug clerk to volunteer in the United States Navy. He was acting master's mate from 1863 to 1865, serving under Admiral D. D. Porter in the Mississippi Squadron. At the end of the war he resumed his former occupation in New York, but subsequently became hospital steward in the United States Army service under Surgeon General Barnes. He was assigned to duty under General Crook, then commanding the Department of Arizona, and in 1871 was stationed at Fort Lowell, Tucson, Arizona. Some of the most picturesque and eventful years of his life Colonel Drake spent in Arizona. After four years in the army he retired to civil life and was appointed postmaster at Tucson, an office he filled four years. He also engaged in the general insurance and real estate business there. He was elected county recorder in 1881 and 1883 and under President Harrison was appointed to the office of receiver of public monies in the United States Land Office at Tucson. Arizona was his home for thirty years, and he was again and again honored with offices of trust and responsibility, being twice elected to the Territorial Senate and for one term was president of that body. At the same time he was actively concerned with a number of business enterprises. He organized in 1893 the firm of Norton-Drake Company, his associate being the late Major John H. Norton. This company handled for many years large labor contracts for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

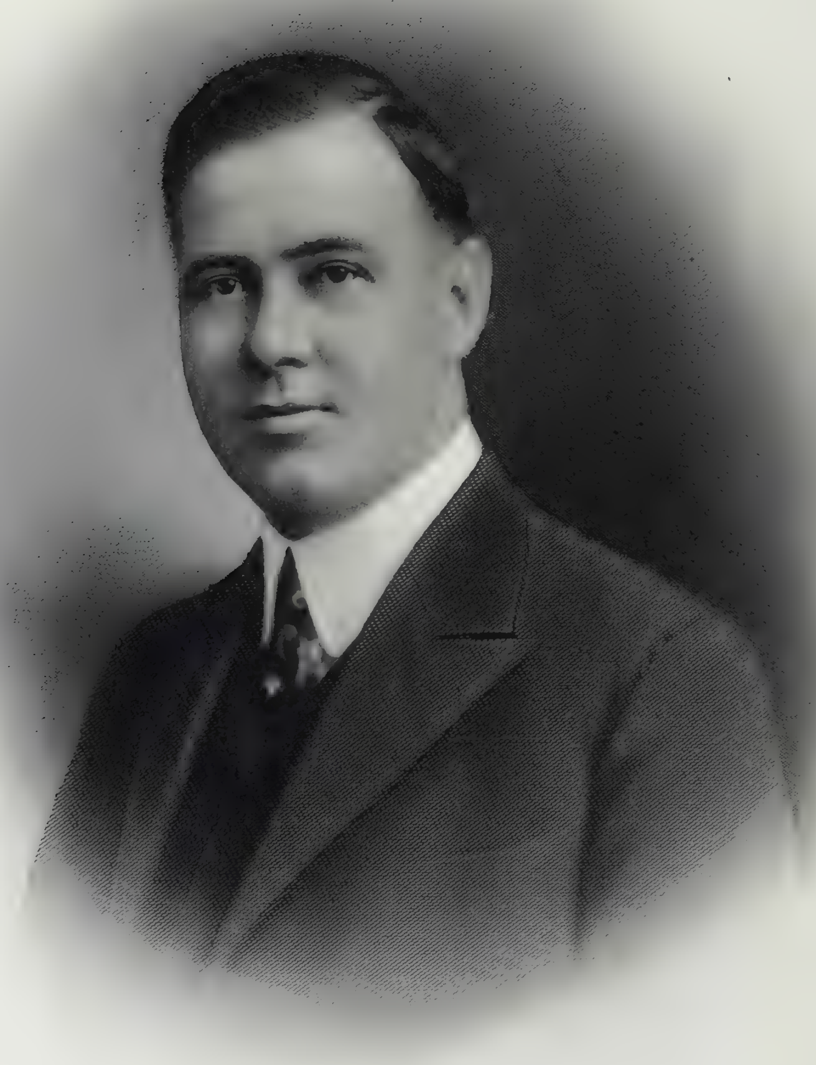
With a comfortable fortune Colonel Drake retired and moved to Los Angeles in 1900, but the years of his retirement have been marked by more active business connections than the average man in his prime. He was one of the first to recognize the great possibilities of Long Beach as a popular seaside residence city. He backed his judgment with large investments, and has been the means of concentrating an enormous amount of capital in that city. Some of his larger connections with the development of Long Beach and Southern California are indicated by the following connections. He is president and general manager and one of the largest stockholders of the Seaside Water Company; president and general manager of the Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Company; president and general manager of the Seaside Investment Company, owning and operating the Hotel Virginia, and financially interested in many other large business affairs at Long Beach and in Southern

California. Several of these corporations were organized in 1901, and Colonel Drake had as his active associate then and for a number of years later the late Frederick H. Rindge, of Los Angeles; George I. Cochran, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company; Dr. W. W. Beckett, medical director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company; H. V. Carter, president of the Carter Motor Company, of San Francisco, and Charles H. Howland, of Centinella.

Probably no one institution has done more to popularize the wonderful resources of Southern California than the Virginia Hotel. It covers an entire block, 430x428 feet, with hotel and grounds extending from Ocean Avenue to the ocean shore, its setting affording unexcelled facilities for the enjoyment of the seaside and all other attractions of Southern California's climate. The Hotel Virginia is beautiful and luxurious, has developed a unique perfection of service, and probably more of the high class social life of California centers around this hotel than any other one institution.

Colonel Drake is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Country Club and is the organizer of the Virginia Country Club of Long Beach, which is one of the attractions for the Hotel Virginia. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and Long Beach, California, and a member of several secret orders.

In 1872, at Tucson, Arizona, Colonel Drake married Agripine Moreno. They were the parents of Jean G., William L., Albert Garfield, Elizabeth Jane and Pinita Rivers Drake. On April 30, 1890, Colonel Drake married at Tucson, Arizona, Mrs. Kate A. Seeley. To this marriage was born one daughter, Marguerite Rivers Drake (Mrs. C. W. Kemmler). Colonel Drake makes his home at the Hotel Virginia, of which company he is president and general manager, and still keeps in close touch with the many extensive business interests represented by the corporate titles above mentioned.



C. M. Fuller.

# Clarence M. Fuller

CLARENCE M. FULLER since leaving college has been a worker in the oil fields of California; was at one time an independent operator and is now general manager of the Richfield Oil Company.

This company was incorporated November 29, 1911, by the owners of the Los Angeles Oil Refining Company and the Kellogg Oil Company as a small concern to handle the oil production of the Santa Fe Railway. At the close of 1913 there was a general consolidation of the Los Angeles Oil Refining Company and the Kellogg Oil Company and their affiliated interests into a corporation known as the Richfield Oil Company. This corporation has enjoyed a remarkable growth. The first plant was located at Richfield, California, and later a large industry was established at Orlando. The executive officers of the company are: F. R. Kellogg, president; C. W. Winter, vice-president; G. J. Syminton, secretary; J. R. Jacobs, treasurer, and Clarence M. Fuller, general manager.

Mr. Fuller is a native of Lawrence, Kansas, son of Edgar R. and Julia (Buckingham) Fuller. His father was a Congregational clergyman and the family lived in several different localities during the boyhood of Clarence M. He attended public schools and in 1898 came with the family to Bakersfield, California, where he graduated from the high school in 1903. For another year he attended Pomona College at Pomona, California, and also spent two years in Hiram College and the Oberlin Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, Ohio.

On returning to California Mr. Fuller went to work at Bakersfield with the firm of Barlow & Hill, oil producers. He did their general office work until 1909, when he formed a partnership with Herbert Taylor under the name Taylor & Fuller, oil producers. They dissolved partnership two years later, and Mr. Fuller then came to Los Angeles and became salesman for the National Petroleum Company. He was later promoted to manager of the Road Oil and Asphalt Department, subsequently became assistant general manager and then assistant to the president, and from that work entered upon his present duties in 1915.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church. June 17, 1907, at Bakersfield, he married Miss Hazel Graney, daughter of W. S. Graney, division superintendent of the Santa Fe Railroad. They have one child, Winston, who was born in 1911 and is now a student in the public schools.

W. A. Mosier

# Martin Henry Mosier

MARTIN HENRY MOSIER grew up in Western Pennsylvania, was a small boy when the first crude petroleum was discovered in the Drake well, and in 1876 he began operating as an oil producer. Since that time both in oil and natural gas he has been one of the prominent figures not only in Pennsylvania, but in the mid-continent fields, and now in the Pacific Coast district. Mr. Mosier still has extensive interests in oil scattered from Ohio to the Pacific Coast, but for the last ten years he has made his home in Los Angeles.

He was born near Pittsburgh, June 21, 1856, a son of Daniel and Ann E. (Stewart) Mosier. His parents were life-long residents of Pennsylvania. His grandfather spelled his name Moser and came from the border of Alsace-Lorraine to America. The Mosiers originated in Alsace-Lorraine, and of those that came to America some came through Germany and others through England. Originally the name "Mosier" meant "The Lord of the Moss," in keeping with the custom of the times. This branch of the family in America were the original owners of the large tracts of land in the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania, before the value of anthracite was known. The Reading Coal and Iron Company own it now.

Mr. Mosier's father was a farmer and he died about twenty-five years ago on the farm secured from the Holland Land Company by Henry Moser, the grandfather, in 1832. Martin Henry was only two years of age when his mother died. He was her only child. By his father's second marriage he has three brothers and a sister.

Mr. Mosier was educated in the Glade Run Academy near Pittsburgh, and began teaching school when sixteen years old. During the four succeeding winters he taught school and returned to the farm for the summer. In 1876 he went into the oil country, and has been an oil producer since that time. In 1880 he did some of the first work in bringing into use the then wasting natural gas of Pennsylvania, and in the East he became known as an expert in natural gas production, transportation, distribution and the necessary appliances.

In 1881, as superintendent of the Bradford Gas, Light and Heating Company, he built the first natural gas pumping station in the world near Bradford, Pennsylvania. That was before Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, utilized natural gas, and the success of this enterprise made it possible for all of the large cities surrounding the oil fields to secure natural gas for fuel and lighting purposes in winter as well as summer. Later he assisted in developing the use of natural gas in Indianapolis, Indiana, Chicago, Illinois, and for the Carnegie Natural Gas Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who furnished the Carnegie Steel Company with their natural gas requirements.

On August 8, 1883, Mr. Mosier married Miss Maud Isabel Adams, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, where she was born and educated. Her father was the late William Adams, and his only son, William B. Adams, still owns the old farm where Mrs. Mosier was born, and this farm since 1860 has been a scene of active oil operations. Mrs. Mosier traces her family tree back to

John Quincy and John and Samuel Adams of Revolutionary times and farther back to William Adams of England, prominent there in his time.

Mr. Mosier was one of the pioneer operators of the great Mid-Continent oil field. He went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1905, when the little box car at the railway station served about all there was to eat. At that time all the banks of Tulsa did not have two hundred thousand dollars in deposits whereas now the resources of the banks in that progressive city aggregate more than sixty million. In the early days he was a prominent factor in every enterprise of Tulsa as a city and industrial center. He served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tulsa in 1909, and in 1910 an honorary position of Grand Chairmanship of the Chairman of the Twenty-one Public Improvement Committees was voted him by the directors and members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Mosier first visited California in 1909, and in finding California climate and business opportunities to his likng, he made appropriate arrangements for the conduct of his business in the East and located here permanently in July, 1910. Since then he has organized three close corporations and has served as director and president of all of them since their incorporation. He is president of the Petroleum Company, a California corporation, with a paid up capital of two hundred fifty thousand dollars, whose home is in the Consolidated Realty Building of Los Angeles, California. He is also president of the Carpathia Petroleum Company of Oklahoma, whose home is in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Perhaps his chief interest now is in the Sunshine Company, a big Los Angeles enterprise with a capital stock of one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars, engaged not only in the production of citrus fruits and general farming but also is interested in petroleum. This company owns the celebrated Sunshine Ranch of forty-two hundred acres, located at the foothills on the north side of San Fernando Valley. In the citrus groves, in the fields of grain and alfalfa, with the cattle, dairy, hogs and poultry on this ranch Mr. Mosier spends much of his time, finding the business both a recreation as well as a source of profit. Individually he still conducts oil operations in Ohio and Oklahoma.

His family home is at 55 Fremont Place, between the Los Angeles High School and Wilshire Boulevard, and is considered one of the beautiful residences in the fashionable Wilshire district.

Mr. Mosier is a member of the Mid-Continental Oil & Gas Association, a member of the American Petroleum Institute, a member of the Automobile Club of Southern California, a life member of the Press Club of Los Angeles, a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and is a director and president of the newly organized Los Angeles High School Community Center, which organization has on its membership list nearly all of the people residing in the west end of the city, who individually and collectively have pledged themselves to make of that part of the city the best location for homes for good American citizens whether they are old or young.

Mrs. Mosier is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is frequently on committees whose business it is to take care of the deserving poor. Mr. and Mrs. Mosier did their first house-keeping at Gaston, Pennsylvania, the first natural gas town in the world. Their first child was born there and they named him Earl Gaston Mosier. They have two sons living, Earl Gaston and Harold Adams, and one daughter, Laura Ethel, married to Edward L. Moorehead of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Moorehead have a daughter, five years old, they call Maud Isabel, for her grandmother.

Another son, Martin Henry, Jr., was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1900, graduated as president of his class of the Los Angeles High School in 1919 and entered Cornell University, without examination, for the 1919-20 term. He was injured on November 21, 1919, and died Good-Friday morning, April 2, 1920, at the family home, Los Angeles, California.

Country Home of H J Whitley

Van Nuys, California

# H. J. Whitley

WHILE there is a generous and widespread appreciation of the magnificent results achieved in developing many of the beautiful districts around Los Angeles, it is not generally understood how much of the credit is due the guiding genius and inspiration of a few far-sighted and public spirited individuals. Some of the best examples of this development, notably at Hollywood, have not proceeded from the haphazard and undirected enterprise of a community and its inhabitants, but from a powerful concentration of effort originating largely in a single man or organization.

Those intimately informed as to the history of progress and development in the wonderful section of Los Angeles north of the city proper, including Hollywood and the San Fernando Valley, are aware that the results achieved are due largely to the silent workings, plans and energies of H. J. Whitley. Mr. Whitley exemplifies in an eminent degree that broadly constructive spirit and genius for development which makes communities and cities. Mr. Whitley's forte has not only consisted in town development, the usual scope of his enterprise having extended over a much greater area than that prescribed in any single town site.

Mr. Whitley was born at Toronto, Canada, October 7, 1859. He is a descendant on his paternal side of a prominent English family and on his maternal side from a well known Scotch family. Most of his early boyhood was spent at Flint, Michigan, where he received his early education, and he attended the Toronto Commercial College.

Long before he came to Los Angeles his development work had expanded to a large scale in the middle west, northwest and southwest. For a number of years his headquarters were in Kansas City and Minneapolis, where he became interested in banking and large land developments. While the Northern Pacific Railway was building through to the coast he became associated with some of its leading officials, managing and developing large acreage of lands and towns along the line and was also an officer and organizer of a chain of banks on the route of the Northern Pacific. During that period of his career he organized and managed the H. J. Whitley Land Mortgage Company, which is still his principal business and which for many years has performed a large and extensive service in the middle states.

Mr. Whitley was one of the first capitalists and men of enterprise on the ground at the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory. He was in Guthrie the day of the opening, and soon afterward built and owned the first brick block in the territory, housing the Guthrie National Bank. He built numerous brick and stone business blocks in that city, also in Oklahoma City, El Reno, Chickasha, Enid, Medford and in numerous other towns on the Rock Island Railroad.

He organized and was leading officer in a number of banks and was appointed trustee and treasurer of various Indian allotments in Oklahoma, and managed these lands both for the Indians and the Rock Island Railroad Company. He had a large interest in and entire charge of the development work along the Rock Island road from Kansas to Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Whitley in that capacity platted a number of towns, including the now important cities of Chickasha, Medford, Enid, El Reno and about twenty others. Before the organization of the territory of Oklahoma he was sent as a non-official representative by both republicans and democrats to assist at Washington in the framing of the first laws of the territory. It was due entirely to his influence and efforts that the first territorial capital was located at Guthrie. His first large school development work was in Oklahoma and included the building of the State Normal School and the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees.

His heavy responsibilities and the continuous strain of business effort brought about a breakdown in health, and on the advice of his physicians Mr. Whitley came to California in 1893. He was soon afterward employing his talents and means in local constructive enterprises, although his interests elsewhere have always continued large. His greatest task and the scene of his best work has been in the district of Hollywood and the contiguous territory of the San Fernando Valley. From an open country he developed the modern Hollywood, having as his associates some of the most prominent business men of Los Angeles. Individually, however, he owned the principal interests and had the chief burdens of management. He was the first to conceive the idea of making Hollywood a suburb of Los Angeles. Largely through his efforts water was distributed throughout the Hollywood hills. He donated five tracts of lands, two reservoir sites and other grounds which today are valued by the water company at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He also gave nearly the entire site for the Hollywood Hotel and the First National Bank property and organized the bank. He was a large stockholder in these and other institutions which developed Hollywood. He put in the first electric light and telephone systems. It was his influence that attracted the assistance of E. P. Clark and Gen. M. H. Sherman in their building the electric line through Hollywood. The splendid boulevards, Sunset and Hollywood, were conceived in his original plan for the development of Hollywood. Up to that time suburban development around Los Angeles had encountered baffling obstacles, and it was the sheer will, force and able management of Mr. Whitley that brought about the first real suburban success.

With present results and the possibilities of the future in mind, doubtless the greatest achievement of Mr. Whitley in Southern California has been the transformation of the San Fernando Valley from an immense grain field to a high class suburban property. It was about 1900 that he conceived the idea of developing the valley empire and adding it to the growing suburbs of Los Angeles. Finally, in September, 1909, he and his four associates completed the negotiation for the purchase of forty-seven thousand acres for the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars and spending about three millions for development work. The men actively associated with Mr. Whitley were General H. G. Otis, O. F. Brant and General M. H. Sherman and Harry Chandler, each having a fifth interest. All were attracted to the project as much by the benefits it would bring to the city as by prospective profits. Later they divided their interests with their associates, employes and others whom they wished to benefit. In all the Whitley enterprises there has been no promoter's stock or scret profits or commissions to him. Mr. Whitley accepted the management of the project and planned, executed and managed the entire business from both a financial and development standpoint, having at all times the able and hearty co-operation of his fellow members on the board. He planned and caused to be built a double asphalt boulevard sixteen miles long, lined with roses and rare shrubbery, which was named ''Sherman Way'' in honor of his friend General M. H. Sherman. He also established towns and caused the erection of school buildings and churches, in line with his previous enterprise at Hollywood, where he had been instrumental in erecting three fine school buildings, adding five more in San Fernando Valley. Perhaps even more important, from the standpoint of affording a livelihood to the inhabitants of the valley, was the introduction of orchards, bean and sugar beet raising, banks, poultry industry, alfalfa ranches, stock, vegetables and several manufacturing institutions. Mr. Whitley and his associates recognized and acted upon the fundamental principle in the handling of such projects, that a vast amount of capital must be expended upon improvement and development and that the benefits must in a large degree be shared with the individual purchasers and the realization of profits be deferred through a long period of years even through the most stringent financial times. Actual settlers have never been pressed for payments. The outstanding fact is that today approximately a hundred twenty thousand acres in the San Fernando Valley have been annexed to Los Angeles and are an enormous asset in wealth and power to the larger city. Mr. Whitley regards his work in the San Fernando Valley as the culmination of a lifetime replete with success. The keynote of his operations has always been development—the building of fine boulevards, schools, churches, railways and houses, and the establishment of banks and industries to give a livelihood to settlers.

Another earlier enterprise was the purchase with associates of nearly forty thousand acres in Kings and Tulare counties and the establishment of the town of Corcoran, the financing of which enterprise fell largely on Mr. Whitley personally and largely through him the district has developed into one of the finest and largest dairy sections in California.

It is appropriate to speak of Mr. Whitley as the father of Hollywood and many other places which exemplify his modern methods and capable management and are among the best town and suburban communities in the United States.

It should also be noted that a few years ago, in order to close up affairs, Mr. Whitley took over the balance of unsold lands and assets of the Suburban Homes Company, taking over a large amount of land and other assets, supplying the capital and making it possible to wind up the affairs of the company. This was another of his generous acts, in line with his desire to insure that his policy of giving the land buyer who improves his holding proper accommodation and support should be continued.

In 1887 Mr. Whitley married Miss Margaret Virginia Ross, daughter of William M. Ross. Mrs. Whitley is a member of one of the oldest and best known families of Philadelphia. She has greatly aided her husband in the upbuilding of churches, schools and worthy social development work.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley have two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter, Grace Virginia, was married in 1915 and has two beautiful children. The son, Ross Emmett Whitley, is well known in Los Angeles business and banking circles, and his training and character well fit him to carry on the extensive enterprises of his father.

# Fred R. Kellogg

FRED R. KELLOGG has been closely associated with some of the large and important oil developments in Southern California during the past eighteen years. A lawyer by training, he has used his knowledge only as a supplement to his very practical business career.

Mr. Kellogg is a native of Iowa, a son of H. C. and Elizabeth Kellogg. His father was one of the most prominent and successful attorneys in Iowa. Fred R. Kellogg was educated in common and high schools in that state, and for two years read law at Sioux City. Abandoning his intention of practicing law, he took up farming in his native state, and was one of the progressive agriculturists of that great commonwealth until he came to Los Angeles in 1902.

Since coming to this state his activities have been largely in the oil and refining business. In 1906 he incorporated the Kellogg Oil Company, with himself as president and G. J. Syminton as secretary and treasurer. This company marketed both crude and distilled oils. Its facilities were greatly enlarged when they took over the Topping Oil Plant of the Santa Fe Railroad at Taft, California. In 1911 they consolidated with the Los Angeles Oil and Refining Company, thus acquiring a complete refinery at Los Angeles. The new name of the corporation at this time became the Richfield Oil Company, of which company Mr. Kellogg is now the president.

In 1915 this company bought the Phoenix Refining Company at Bakersfield, California. At the present time a further extension to their facilities of a gasoline refining plant at Bakersfield has been finished and is in operation. The company employs altogether about one hundred and twenty-five people. Mr. Kellogg was one of the founders of the California Independent Oil Association and was active in the various war departments, he is the vice-president of the El Segunda Bank of El Segunda, California, a president of the Buttonlath Manufacturing Company and a director in several large business enterprises in Los Angeles. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the California Club of Los Angeles. He is a republican and in religion a Congregationalist.

Mr. Kellogg was married at Cherokee, Iowa, in 1895, to Miss Leota Smith, daughter of Major Robert M. Smith, of the 78th Pennsylvania Infantry during the Civil war, and a member of the Loyal Legion. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg, of whom three are living: Margaret, who was active in Red Cross canteen work, is a graduate of the Marlborough School; H. Chandler, a student at Corvallis, Oregon, and Marion, attending school at Marlborough.

Barney Oldfield

# Barney Oldfield

DESPITE the weird limitations of fame, so that no single celebrity in history is known to all the people all the time, it is safe to say that the name Barney Oldfield is and has been for years inevitably linked with the word automobile, constituting a degree of fame upon which even the vaulting ambition of a Caesar could hardly aspire.

As a driver and pilot in speed racing Barney Oldfield has been before the public for over twenty years. His life covers something more than forty years, and it is appropriate to note some of the early milestones in his career.

He was born on a farm three mile from Wauseon, Ohio, January 29, 1878, and just eleven years later the family moved to Toledo, where during 1890-91 he sold newspapers on the streets. During 1892 he worked as waterboy with a railroad section gang, and from his savings of sixty-five dollars bought his first "Advance" bicycle. During the next year he was employed as bell boy in the Boody House, and was diligently practicing on his "whele" and on Decoration Day of 1894 won second place in an eighteen mile road race. During 1895 he was appearing in a number of events as a bicycle racer, otherwise doing duty as an elevator boy. In that year he won two medals and a gold watch in Ohio state championships at Canton, and soon afterward began selling bicycles. By 1896 he was recognized as the bicycle race champion of Ohio, and then turned professional, and covered Ohio and Michigan as traveling sales representative of bicycle manufacturers. The two years following he campaigned as a racing man in seasons, and during the winter was employed as salesman and factory worker.

It was in 1899 that Barney Oldfield had his first experience with a machine driven by motor power. This was a gasoline motorcycle, and as a pilot he was soon ranked as an expert. During 1900, 1901 and 1902 he was a participant in nearly all the national events as a rider of bicycles and motorcycles.

Probably the most significant event in his entire career came in 1902, when he became associated with Tom Cooper, a former national bicycle champion, with Henry Ford, an obscure engineer, Oldfield being the mechanic and later driver of two racing automobiles built from Ford's designs and financed by Cooper's money. Oldfield was a driver in a historic race, over a five mile course, with the Ford "999." The place and date was September 21, 1902, on the Groose Pointe track at Detroit, and the time 5:20 set a world record. The next year, 1903, Barney Oldfield drove the "999" at Indianapolis in 0:59 3-5, the first time the minute mark was ever broken on a one mile circular course.

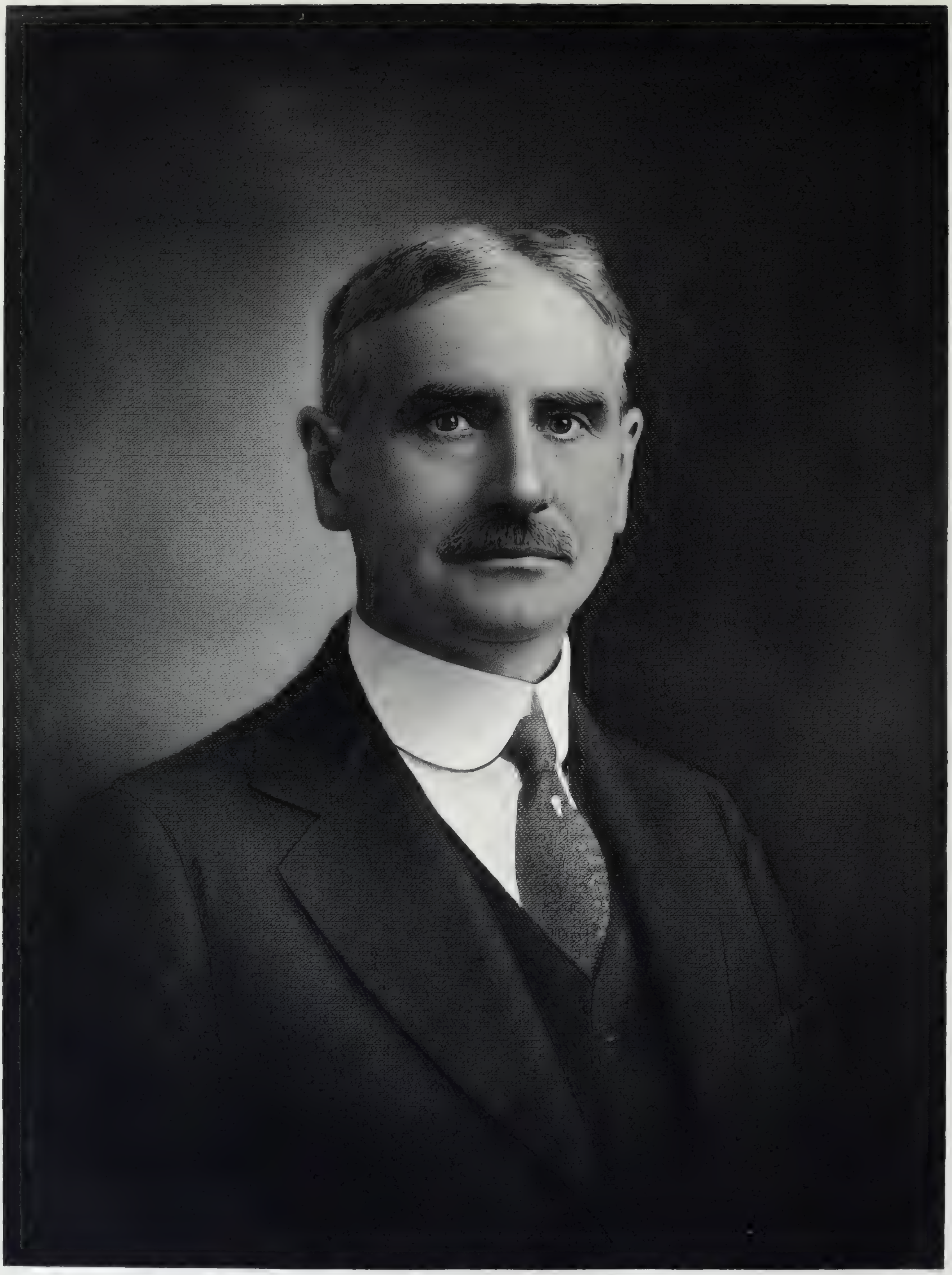
Since then on virtually every race course in the country Barney Oldfield has broken records and thrilled throngs, and with seventeen years of race driving to his credit he well deserves the title of "master driver," being the dean of all racers. As one critic has written: "He has seen three generations of drivers come out, race and either retire or come to grief by the accident of the terribly dangerous sport. Barney Oldfield was more than a daredevil. He was a thinker—a student."

He has cut record after record, including the world's non-stop race record of three hundred one miles at Corono, California, with an average of 86½ miles an hour. In 1917 he set a record, still unbroken, on a mile track at St. Louis, and with a series of distances ranging from one to fifty miles.

Barney Oldfield recently retired from racing. He has always been a successful business man and was financially independent long before he retired from racing. In 1919 he became president of the Oldfield Tire Company at Cleveland. The history of automobile racing proves that the great majority of accidents have been due not to faulty mechanism, but to tire troubles, and for years Barney Oldfield has been a student of the tire problem and in order to get his exacting specifications and experience translated into concrete results, he is now head of a tire company making a tire according to his personal standards, under his personal supervision and bearing his name as a personal guarantee.

The unusual progress of The Oldfield Tire Company has been one of the miracles of the tire industry. The company has been in actual operation a little more than a year, and in this short time has passed more than eighty-five per cent of its competitors in volume of business. To cap the climax, on May 31, 1920, Oldfield Tires equipped the cars finishing 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 in the Indianapolis 500-miles speedway race. The winner of the race finished without a single tire change—the first time in history that any tire has been able to accomplish this wonderful feat. Mr. Oldfield considers this victory of his tire as even more significant than any of the record-breaking performances in which he participated as a driver.

While he spends a great deal of time in Cleveland, he has made his residence in Los Angeles for ten years. He is a member of the Elks, and politically a republican. He married in Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1904, Bessy Gooby, a native of Alameda, California. They have no children.



J J Fleming

# Thomas J. Fleming

THOMAS J. FLEMING, general manager of the California Portland Cement Company and former county treasurer of Los Angeles County, has been a resident of Southern California over thirty years. His business activities have been of a constructive character, and the success he has achieved in business has enabled him to follow out constructive ideas in developing a wonderful country place in the San Jacinto mountains.

Mr. Fleming was born December 18, 1860, at Ithaca, New York, in the same house in which his father was born. His family is of old and honored American stock, and through his ancestors Mr. Fleming holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. His great-great-grandfather came to the United States from England in 1700 and spent the rest of his life as a farmer and planter in Virginia. His great-grandfather, William, left Virginia early in life, settling near Auburn, New York, where he developed a place now known as Fleming Hill and there engaged in farming. The grandfather, Thomas Fleming, a native of Virginia, spent his mature years as a farmer at Ithaca, New York.

Thomas J. Fleming is a son of James and Jane (Nelson) Fleming. His father was born at Ithaca in July, 1827, and up to the age of twenty-one his environment was that of a farm. At that time his father gave him some money and he crossed the plains to California, taking the south trail. While en route he was attacked by a grizzly bear, and the injuries were such as to keep him from active mining, the purpose for which he had come to California. He contrived another business, conducting a supply station for teamsters who hauled supplies to the mines. This business was located near Indian Gulch, in what was then a part of Fresno, now Merced County, and the original building is still standing there on the bank of Bear Creek. James Fleming went back to New York by way of the Panama Canal in 1856, and in 1857 was married at Ithaca. The rest of his life was spent quietly in farming at Ithaca.

Thomas J. Fleming spent his early life in New York State, attending grammar and high schools to the age of eighteen. The next three years he was clerk with the George Small Lumber Company. He resigned on account of ill health and later came to San Francisco and soon afterward to Los Angeles. His first business connection in Los Angeles was as secretary for the Exchange Block Company. This company built the first three story brick office buildings in Pasadena. He was with that concern three years, and then became chief deputy county treasurer under Colonel Jabez Banbury, and continued under J. DeBarth Shorb, successor of Colonel Banbury. Mr. Fleming was deputy until appointed county treasurer to fill an unexpired term, and at the next regular election was chosen county treasurer, an office he capably filled four years.

On leaving office Mr. Fleming engaged in the building material business, organizing the Oro Grande Lime and Cement Company, of which he is still president. Subsequently he took over the management of the California Portland Cement Company, and is now one of the chief stockholders, and besides general manager is also secretary and treasurer of the company. The plant is located at Colton, California. Mr. Fleming is also a director of the Western California Land Company and the Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank. During the war he served as Director of District No. 14 of the War Service Committee, War Industries Board.

He is a member of the California Club, Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Automobile Club of Southern California, an Elk and a Mason, and in politics a republican. He married at Los Angeles Ella Thompson. Their two children are Margaret, now Mrs. Asa Call, and Louise, Mrs. Ernest Duque, both of Los Angeles.

It has been the good fortune of Southern California that many wealthy men have used their wealth in conjunction with good taste to give increased beauty to the natural charm of the landscape. The place here selected by Mr. Fleming for his country home is a nine hundred and fifty acre ranch in the San Jacinto Mountains of Riverside County. Besides his own land he leases four thousand acres from the United States Government. Much of it is wild and picturesque, the woods and mountain retreats containing many wild cats, gray fox, raccoon, mountain quail and large gray tree squirrels, besides deer and mountain lions. Mr. Fleming is now negotiating with the Government to secure official recognition of this as a game refuge. While Mr. Fleming has made some of his property productive in a commercial way, he regards the chief assets of the region the work of nature itself. Mr. Fleming is an ardent outdoor man, and a few days or a few weeks in the mountains completely recreates his energies for business. In his beautiful mountain retreat he keeps a cook and several Indians employed all the year around.

Just recently his country home was completed. It is known as "Tahquitz." His familiarity with old Indian legends supplied him with the name. The story goes that an old Indian chieftain of ancient times became an outlaw, and secluding himself in this valley of the San Jacinto Mountains made periodic raids upon women and children. Finally he was subdued by the chief of the Saboba Tribe, and his spirit has been confined by chains in subsequent ages. Whenever he rouses himself and attempts to break the chains he causes earthquakes. Henceforth "Tahquitz" is destined to be a name of wide significance applied to one of the most unique country estates in California.

A. V. Andrews.

# A. V. Andrews

A. V. ANDREWS was born in Richland Center, Richland County, Wisconsin, on October 16, 1861. He is the second son of Lindley M. Andrews and Elizabeth W. Andrews. He is of Yankee and Quaker stock. He was educated at the high school at Decatur, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1881, and at the University of Cincinnati, from the Law School of which he graduated in 1883. Mr. Andrews also taught school four terms, and values the training thus gained as of the highest importance. Between terms of teaching he worked on a farm, and acquired that intimate touch with common things and that deep respect for hard labor so necessary to success.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Andrews was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and immediately began practice at Norwalk, Ohio, in partnership with his older brother, Horace, under the firm name of Andrews Brothers. For eighteen years this partnership continued and a large practice was built up. In 1902 Horace Andrews removed to Cleveland, where he entered the firm of Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan and Andrews, and has ever since been in that organization and one of the leading lawyers of Ohio. A. V. Andrews continued in the practice of his profession at Norwalk until February, 1914, having associated with him W. R. Pruner, making the firm name of Andrews and Pruner. A large and desirable business, both in the trial of cases and in the business side of the law was the result of Mr. Andrews' career at the bar in Ohio. He was also a valued and respected factor as a citizen. He became identified with several banks as a director and attorney and many other successful business enterprises employed him as counsel and elected him to their directorates. In February, 1914, Mr. Andrews was offered a larger field of labor and usefulness in Los Angeles, and after twenty-nine years of successful practice in one city, and one office, he decided to cast his lot with the West and removed to Los Angeles, leaving a host of warm friends in Northern Ohio. With his brother, Lewis W. Andrews, and Thomas O. Toland, he formed the law firm of Andrews, Toland and Andrews, which by the admission in 1920 of Mr. Paul M. Gregg has become Andrews, Toland, Gregg and Andrews. Mr. Andrews has devoted much of his time and abilities during the past six years to the litigations and legal affairs of several large and growing corporations. He is a member of the State Bar Association of California and of the Los Angeles Bar Association. He has for many years belonged to the Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge, the Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite degrees. He is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club. In religion he is a Unitarian and a trustee of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles. In politics he is a life-long republican, but in 1912 followed Roosevelt.

In 1888 Mr. Andrews married Edna G. Hayden, daughter of Hon. George Hayden, of Medina, Ohio. Of this marriage there have been born six children, Gertrude H., Marion L., Ruth S., George L., Lewis M. and A. V., Jr. Since July, 1914, the family home has been at 238 South Andrews Boulevard, Los Angeles.

G. Carlos Sabichi. M.D.

# G. Carlos Sabichi, M. D.

IN a little cottage nestled in an orange grove on East Seventh Street, in the city of Los Angeles, the fifth child of Francisco and Magdalena W. de Sabichi came, on a wintry morning November 4, 1878. Amid these happy surroundings he spent his youth. He received his early training at the primary schools of Los Angeles, which was later enriched by two degrees obtained from St. Vincent's College.

Early in his youth the desire to pursue the study of medicine came to him, and after leaving St. Vincent's College he entered the University of California at Berkeley. While there he made an enviable collegiate record, and also made history as an athlete, being a member of the football squad which was the first to score against Stanford University, 30-0. During his college career he became a charter member of the Beta Xi of Kappa Sigma. With this excellent classical and scientific training he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on him in June, 1904. His opportunity for experience in the practice of medicine was enriched by his service at the Los Angeles County Hospital and at the Pacific Branch of the National Soldiers' Home through an appointment from Brigadier-General La Grange.

During the year 1906, we find the young physician pursuing the study of clinical medicine and surgery at Columbia University of New York. Returning from New York he took charge of the medical department of the Yellow Aster Mining Company, where he enjoyed an enviable record in his chosen profession.

Doctor Sabichi saw great possibilities in the city of Bakersfield, where he has witnessed the great agricultural development of the San Joaquin Valley and the rapid progress of the petroleum industry. The development of these natural resources afforded him unusual opportunities to become an investor in numerous oil corporations.

The past eleven years have found the doctor practicing in Bakersfield, where he has won several distinctive appointments—as president of the San Joaquin Hospital, consulting surgeon of the Santa Fe Railroad and during the European War an appointment by Governor Stevens as examiner on the exemption boards No. 1 and 2.

Aside from his professional career he finds time to devote to club life and outdoor sports as golfing and hunting.

Henry S Carhart

# Henry Smith Carhart

THE world has for many years appreciated the contributions of the late Henry Smith Carhart to the science of physics and applied electricity. His residence during his later years at Pasadena and the encouragement he gave to the California Institute of Technology make his life and attainments subjects of appropriate interest in this work.

Henry Smith Carhart was born at Coeymans, New York, March 27, 1844, the youngest son of Daniel Sutton and Margaret Martin Carhart. He completed his college course at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with highest honors in 1869, and in 1872 received the Master of Arts degree from the same university. He was a student in Yale during 1871-72, and in Harvard during the summer of 1876. The year 1881-82 he devoted to research work in the laboratory of the renowned Von Helmholtz at the University of Berlin. In 1893 Wesleyan University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in recognition of his eminence as a physicist and as a teacher. In 1912 the degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon him by the University of Michigan, and that of Sc. D. by Northwestern University.

Two of the great universities of the middle west claimed his services for nearly thirty-five years. He was professor of physics and chemistry at Northwestern University from 1872 to 1886, when he was called to the University of Michigan as professor of physics. He held that chair until 1909, when he became emeritus professor. In 1910 he was made research associate in physics at the California Institute of Technology. The position was a purely friendly and honorary relation, involving neither professional services nor salary, yet his personal prestige and his kindly interest proved a quickening power in every department of the school's technical activities. During his residence in Pasadena he was also a member of the Board of Trustees of Occidental College, in which he was deeply interested. He was prominent in the Presbyterian Church in Pasadena and in the Twilight Club. On June 8, 1910, he delivered the dedication address for Pasadena Hall, now known as Throop Hall, his subject being "The Twentieth Century Engineer."

Dr. Carhart first became known to the scientific world in 1881 for his experimental work on voltaic cells, a subject on which in later years he was a world authority. In must have been gratifying to Von Helmholtz to have his former pupil chosen as his colleague by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 on a commission of three to formulate the details of the standard Clark cell. At that time Dr. Carhart was the recognized authority on the subject on either side of the Atlantic.

While at Northwestern Dr. Carhart supervised the construction of a laboratory for physical science, and his first labor at Ann Arbor was to build a physical laboratory according to his own detailed plans. It is significant of the comparative youth of modern applied electricity that in 1889 the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan authorized him to introduce a course in electrical engineering, a department which received its original impetus from Dr. Carhart, and in which have been educated many of the prominent men in that profession. Dr. Carhart frequently was employed as an expert in suits involving the validity of patents on electrical devices.

A summary of his attainments in the scientific world, and a tribute by a distinguished fellow scientist has been written by Dr. George E. Hale, director of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory. Dr. Hale said:

''The death of Dr. Carhart, which comes as such a shock to his friends, will be widely felt throughout the scientific world. He was one of the pioneers of electro-chemistry in the United States, and his contributions in this field, especially in the development of Carhart's standard cell, gave him an international reputation many years ago. The success of the researches that culminated in the production of a constant and reliable source of electric potential was of fundamental importance to the advancement of physics and electrical engineering, as nearly all precise electrical measurements depend upon such a source.

''European men of science were quick to recognize his achievements, and he was frequently called to serve on international committees. Thus he was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition of Electricity in 1881, the president of the board of judges in the department of electricity at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, a member of the Jury of Awards at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901, and one of the delegates of the United States to the International Electrical Congress at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904. He was also a delegate to the conferences on electrical units and standards at Berlin in 1905, and London in 1908.

''At the great centennial celebration of the birth of Charles Darwin in Cambridge, England, in 1909, he represented the University of Michigan, with which he was connected as professor of physics and head of this department from 1886 to 1909, when he retired as professor emeritus. Professor Carhart was one of the small group of leading American men of science who attended the South African meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1905 as guests of the association. Further evidence of the widespread appreciation of his work is afforded by his election to membership in the London Institution of Electrical Engineers and other societies, and by the honorary degrees conferred upon him by Wesleyan University, the University of Michigan and Northwestern University, in which he began his scientific career as professor of physics and chemistry in 1872.

''Professor Carhart's influence on the teaching of physics was no less active and effective, and both his university and elementary textbooks are very extensively used. His clear and attractive method of treating the subject has done much to arouse and develop the interest of thousands of students.

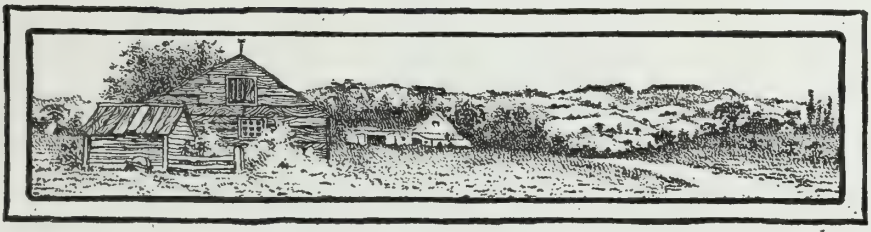
''The Mount Wilson Observatory was fortunate enough to enjoy Professor Carhart's co-operation in certain physical researches, the success of which depended upon the use of the standard cell. The members of its staff who thus learned to know his many attractive qualities have special reason to mourn his loss.''

Dr. Carhart was a pioneer along many lines of the practical application of science. Before he had ever seen a telephone he invented one which worked very successfully; he was the first person in Chicago to utilize the incandescent lamp. In 1871 Dr. Carhart, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. J. W. Carhart, designed a steam engine for the first automobile. This crude machine was built at Racine, Wisconsin, at the plant of the J. I. Case Thresher Works. The original plan of the automobile was evolved in the mind of Dr. J. W. Carhart.

It is safe to say that a large majority of American boys and girls who have gone through high school and college in the past thirty years immediately recognize the name Carhart in connection with scientific text books. His principal works are: Primary Batteries, 1891; Elements of Physics, with Horatio N. Chute as collaborator, 1892-97; University Physics, 1894-96; Electrical Measurements, with George W. Patterson, 1895; High School Physics, with H. N. Chute, 1901; College Physics, 1910; First Principles of Physics, with H. N. Chute, 1912; Physics With Applications, with H. N. Chute, 1917. His last work went to the press just before his death; it is a compilation of his original work on cells, under the title Thermo Electromotive Force in Electric Cells.

When Dr. Carhart was granted a retiring allowance by the Carnegie Foundation, the president of the fund, Dr. Pritchett, himself a distinguished American scientist, gave solicitous expression in a letter to President Angell of the University of Michigan to the high estimate entertained in scientfic circles concerning Dr. Carhart as a teacher and an investigator.

August 30, 1876, Dr. Carhart married Miss Ellen M. Soule of Ossining, New York, who was at that time dean of the Woman's College of Northwestern University. Mrs. Carhart, who survives him, brought to him the companionship of a woman of fine literary attainments and social gifts. Dr. Carhart's only son, Emory Richard Carhart, has inherited his father's interest in mechanics, which he puts to practical use as an automobile distributor on a large scale. One daughter, Margaret Sprague Carhart, carries on her father's interest in education as a teacher in California. The youngest child, Mrs. Evans Ramsey Cheeseman, lives in San Francisco.



W. B. Scott.

# William Benjamin Scott

WILLIAM BENJAMIN SCOTT, while he began his career in the California oil fields as a rig builder, had attained a quarter of a century later a reputation as one of the most active and successful oil operators in the state. He was associated in business and on the plane of friendship with a notable group of California men, men whose material achievements have made up the constructive progress of the Southwest, and whose ideals and character as business men and citizens can never be sufficiently admired.

William Benjamin Scott was born in Johnson County, Missouri, November 15, 1868, and came to California too young to remember anything of the state of his birth or the journey to the far West. His parents settled at Santa Paula, where Mr. Scott was educated, one of his teachers being Hon. Thomas O. Toland, of Los Angeles. He served an apprenticeship as a carpenter, and it was his skill at that trade that made him a useful factor at the beginning of his oil career as a rig builder with the Union Oil Company of California. He worked for this company in Torrey Canyon and the Tarr Creek districts of Ventura County. He was fascinated by the oil industry, and it undoubtedly brought out the finest qualities of an executive genius that lay dormant under his role as a mechanic. He learned tool dressing, the practical operations of drilling, and his experience comprised every technical process involved in oil production.

Mr. Scott's independent operations commenced in 1894, when he came to Los Angeles and began building rigs by contract for different oil operators in the Los Angeles city fields. This was followed by his drilling oil wells under contract for various companies. Later a partnership was formed by Mr. Scott and Mr. William Loftus, and for several years this firm was engaged in operating for themselves and drilling wells by contract for others.

In 1898, together with Mr. W. L. Hardison, Mr. Scott secured leases in the Olinda oil district in Orange County, California, which formed the basis for the organization of the Columbia Oil Company, of which Mr. Hardison was president, and Mr. Scott vice president. In 1900 this company was reorganized as the Columbia Oil Producing Company, having an authorized capital of $1,000,000, with Mr. Hardison as president, and Mr. Scott as vice president, with whom were also associated Mr. Harry Chandler, Guy L. Hardison and F. X. Pfaffinger and other Los Angeles business men.

In 1903 a consolidation was effected between the Columbia Oil Producing Company and the Puente Oil Company, the latter company being headed by W. R. Rowland, and with him associated J. A. Graves, Richard and William Lacey and others, Mr. Hardison becoming president and Mr. Scott vice president of the consolidated companies. This gave the reorganization an operating refinery at Chino, as well as a selling organization, thus combining production, refining and marketing. By 1907 Mr. Scott had greatly increased his stock holdings and had become president of the company. During that year, also, Mr. Scott, together with E. A. Clampitt, Captain Tompkinson, I. N. Richards and others, organized the Orange Oil Company, which controlled fifty-six acres in Brea Canyon, Mr.

Scott becoming also president of this new company. This Brea Canyon property became very productive. In 1909, with the purchase of four hundred acres adjoining the old Puente property in Brea Canyon, the Pico Oil Company was organized by Mr. Scott, Harry Chandler, General Sherman, W. L. Stewart, Chester W. Brown and Charles Astley.

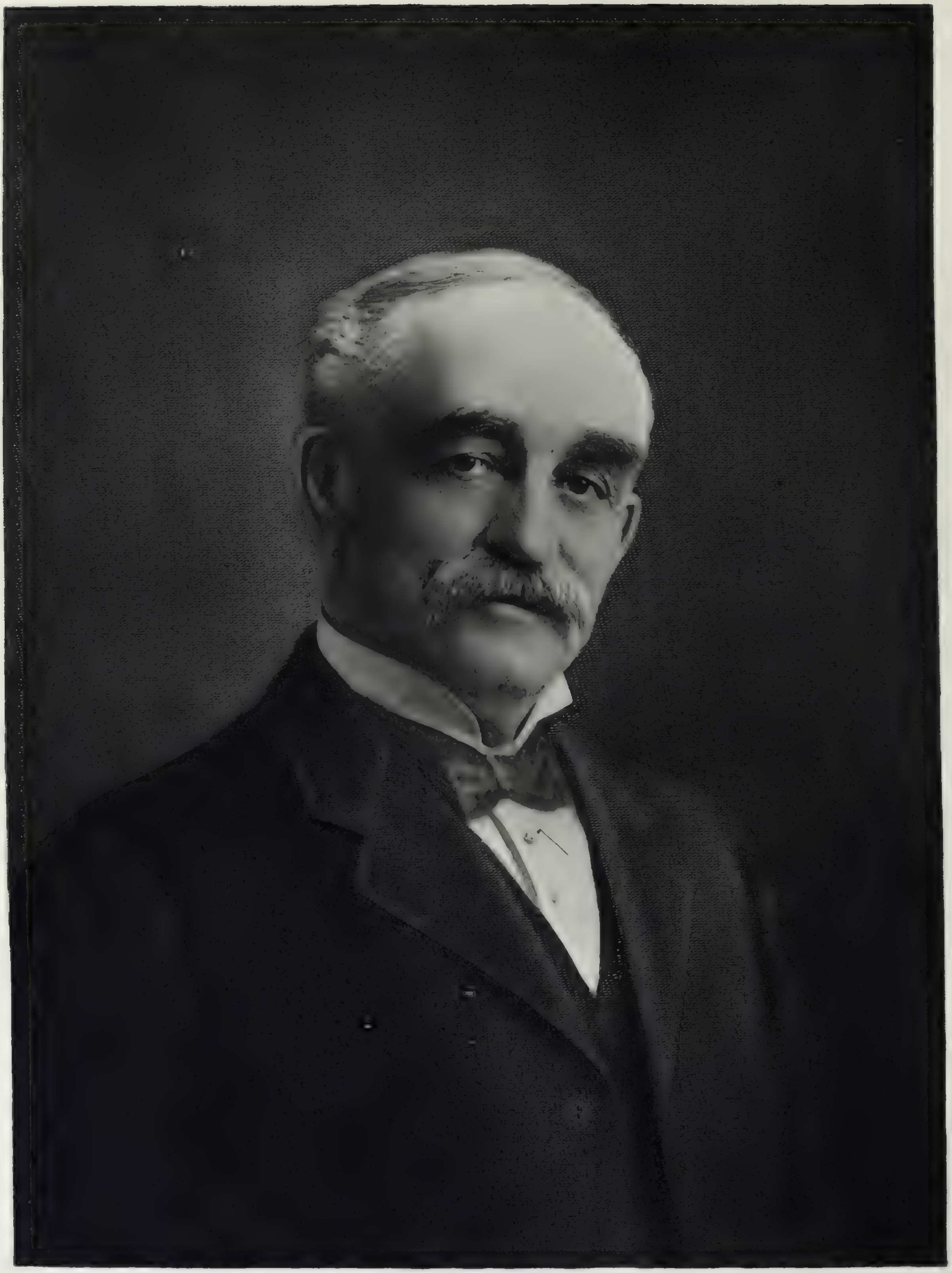
The final consolidation of all these properties and companies was effected in 1912, at which time the capital stock of the Columbia was increased to three million five hundred thousand shares par value one dollar. The holdings consisted of about five thousand acres of oil lands, leases and mineral rights in fee, located in Orange and Los Angeles counties, with approximately a hundred wells of substantial production and a refinery and sales organization. While some of his prominent associates have been named, the substantial credit for this progressive accumulation of oil properties and the business organization is due to the foresight and genius of Mr. Scott, who became president of the reorganized company, his fellow directors being Chandler, Stewart, Rowland, Sherman, Clampitt and Astley. Mr. Scott remained as chief executive until August, 1919, when the Union Oil Company of Delaware purchased and contracted to purchase the outstanding stock of the company on a basis of six million dollars to the stockholders. The Eastern company took over the property and active management January 1, 1920, and by special request Mr. Scott remained on the board of directors, and was serving as such at the time of his death on April 27, 1920.

He died in his fifty-second year, and while his friends were shocked by his premature end, all admired the tremendous array of achievements to the credit of his life. They had known him as a tireless worker, a man of rare good judgment and business acumen, not as a shrewd bargainer, but, as one friend said, ''He used the golden rule as a yardstick for the measure of his conduct, and if he had any doubt as to its application in the matter at issue, he gave the other the benefit of the doubt.'' It means a great deal when one of his friends could sincerely say: ''He was brave, kind, good, true. His every thought was pure and honest and his every act a living expression of his noble thought.'' Many stories have been told illustrating his integrity of character. All the years he was in the oil fields he was strictly a legitimate operator, and no one could ever tempt him to join in the frequent ''wildcatting'' practices that prevailed here as elsewhere. He also had a high measure of appreciation for those who worked for him and with him for the success of his business. At the time of the sale to the Eastern investors, and upon the initiative of Mr. Scott, a special bonus was paid to all employes of the company equal to ten per cent of the entire amount earned by each during continuous employment. This generous provision called for the distribution of approximately $110,000. That act was characteristic of Scott's numerous kindly acts to his fellow men, though many of the impulses that directed him to practical generosity were completely hidden from public view.

In addition to his activities as an oil operator, Mr. Scott had a diversity of interests. He was a director of the Citizens National Bank, and a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Oil and Mines. He also served on important committees of the Los Angeles and Chamber of Commerce.

On June 24, 1896, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Luna M. Hardison, of Caribou, Maine. This union was blessed with two children, Miss Josephine Scott, now a student at Stanford University, and William Keith Scott, a student of Los Angeles High School.

It was the financiers, business executives, prominent men in social, professional and public affairs, and the numerous employes who had worked under his leadership, who rendered sincere and complete homage to the life and services of Mr. Scott at the time of his death. He was laid to rest in Inglewood cemetery, the burial services being conducted by the Santa Paula Masonic Lodge, of which he was a life member.



CA Canfield

# Charles Adelbert Canfield

CHARLES ADELBERT CANFIELD, who died August 15, 1913, at his home in Los Angeles, California, was a pioneer and one of most conspicuous factors in the development of the great oil fields of Southern California and Mexico with which his name will be forever predominantly associated. Before that he had been a miner in Colorado, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, California, and always and everywhere he had played the game fair. All his life long, in business and out, he stood for the square deal and never failed to keep his word in small as well as in big things. A gentle, kindly spirit masking a brave heart and a prodigious strength—he gave generously, unostentatiously, almost surreptitiously, and never shunned a task however formidable.

Life to the late Mr. Canfield was a continuous adventure. Resolute in his purpose, ever hopeful of attainment though again and again at the bottom of his resources, he never sounded the depths of discouragement because his was the spirit which rises upon the ashes of failure.

He was born at Springfield, Erie County, May 15, 1848, on a farm which is now part of the city of Buffalo, New York, but the westward immigration of his parents in 1863 carried him to Minnesota where he finished his schooling. After a couple of years of farming and local business experience he left home in 1869 for Colorado where in the Boulder district he got his first job in a twenty stamp mill of the ''Ni Wot'' mine and his first lesson in the field in which later he became so commanding a figure.

For nearly five years he worked in Colorado mines taking advantage of every opportunity to improve his practical skill and to extend his knowledge of lead mining, and when he went into the Eureka Consolidated Mine at Ruby Hill, Nevada, 1874, there were few so expert as he in placing a charge or driving a tunnel, and fewer still among his companions with his keen and appreciative judgment of ore. It was in fact a common saying around the camps that ''Charley Canfield didn't need any assayer to tell him if his 'prospect' had a pay streak.''

On January 22, 1879, at Grand Island, Nebraska, he married Chloe, daughter of Oscar U. Wescott, whom he had first seen on a visit home four years previously, and took her to Ruby Hill where they continued to live until the birth of their first child, Florence, a year later, and on to the spring of 1881 when reports of rich discoveries in the Southwest swept them to Chloride, New Mexico.

Here Mr. Canfield entered upon a period of indefatigable and intelligent prospecting, contracting, leasing, which stretched over a long five years of ups and downs such as would have used up a less hardy man and utterly disheartened a less determined and courageous one, but which led finally to his discovery of some very rich surface prospects adjoining an undeveloped claim known as the ''Comstock.'' Believing these surface indications to be worth following up he secured a six months lease on the claim giving a one-third interest each to a couple of local miners—Barton and Rugg—who were to find the money for the development work. Little money was forthcoming however and nearly three months passed with nothing to show for their hard work but a bill for powder and fuse which threatened to close them out.

The partners were for quitting but Canfield persisted in his reliance on the promise of the prospects he had uncovered and would not quit. So together the three went to the Percha Bank, at Kingston, where Norman C. Raff, its cashier and part owner, loaned them on their joint note the $100 needed to pay their bill and give them fresh credit for more powder and grub.

Within the week they had ''struck it'' and within the month these men who had experienced such difficulty in raising $100 were taking $10,000 a day out of an ore chamber they had opened up, and which became known throughout the greatly excited Black Range mining district as the ''Canfield Bonanza.''

Probably half a million dollars in bullion was taken out of this chamber within the remaining three months, and when the lease had expired Mr. Canfield moved with his family early in 1887 to Los Angeles.

He had great faith in the future of this town and, as was his habit, backed his judgment with his money, in this instance so heavily that in the depression following the burst of a real estate boom Mr. Canfield was unable to save his holdings or more than a comparative few dollars of the comfortable fortune he had brought from New Mexico only two years before.

The fact that Mr. Canfield's investments in 1888 included the block at Seventh Street and Grand Avenue (now occupied by J. W. Robinson & Co.) suggests his remarkable judgment, his vision and his faith in the future of Los Angeles.

Fortune had dealt him a terrible blow, but not a knock out; he was ''broke,'' but not in spirit. With unfaltering faith in his ability to win out, heartened by the courageous spirit of his plucky wife who remained in Los Angeles to care for the five children, he took up again in 1890 the arduous trail of the prospector with its hopes and its hardships and its disappointments, and followed it for two years in the Mojave Desert, California, locating one or two mines which paid expenses but from which no considerable money was ever taken.

It was during this period that Mr. Canfield ran across Edward L. Doheny, an old mining friend of New Mexico days, on his way from New Mexico to Los Angeles, who, late in 1892, noticed oil exudes on the west borders of Los Angeles and told of his discovery to Canfield because, as he said years later, ''I always had great faith in his general mining knowledge, and when Canfield said they looked good he and I, in November, 1892, began sinking the first well on the Pacific Coast with simple picks and shovels at the corner of the present Lake Shore Avenue and Patton Street.''

This was the beginning of the business association—which continued to Mr. Canfield's death—of these two men so dissimilar in temperament, yet so complementary one to the other and to the success of the immense and daring projects upon which they subsequently embarked, and from this modest start it was too that these two men grew in a few years to a commanding position in the oil producing world.

Later Mr. Canfield located, alone, and developed the Coalinga field and then with Mr. Doheny opened the wells of Bakersfield. Still later other companies were organized, Mexico unfolded a wealth of opportunity and much outside money became a necessity to capitalize their extended working plans and thus fully to realize upon the glowing prospects of the new fields. In this undertaking Mr. Canfield's well known judgment and established reputation of accomplishing what he set his hand to do proved a mighty help in making it possible to finance operations on such gigantic scale.

At his death he shared with Mr. Doheny control of the Mexican Petroleum, Huasteca Petroleum, American Oil Fields, California Petroleum, Bankers Oil, Mexican Paving and Mexican Gas companies, besides being the dominant figure in a number of other small companies.

His acknowledged business acumen and faith in the future of Southern California made him an eagerly sought stockholder and director and his interests outside of oil grew gradually to be many, embracing well nigh every new enterprise of merit launched on the southern coast. He had an abiding love for land and was ever accumulating it and supporting land developing companies until his acreage mounted into the thousands scattered over the state, while his stock holdings included the South Coast, Dolgeville, Harbor View, New Richmond land companies, the Rodeo Land & Water and the Pacific Wharf & Storage companies. In addition he was in a number of the more important banks of Southern California including the Citizens National, Security Trust and Savings, Farmers and Merchants of Los Angeles and the Southern Trust and Commerce of San Diego, as well as the Merchants National Bank of San Francisco, all of which constituted an extensive and valuable aggregate and most of which expressed the builders impulse that held Mr. Canfield so completely in possession.

His heart however was always with the oil game because it satisfied that very impulse and represented to him the adventure and the energy it had required to develop their properties at a time when eastern oil interests were actively hostile and capital was exceedingly difficult to obtain. In no sense was Mr. Canfield a ''dollar chaser,'' and even after great wealth had come to him he retained his democratic simplicity and found more gratification in constructive labor itself than in the mere money fruits of those labors.

He loved flowers and was proud of his fine gardens; he loved animals, especially driving horses, of which he had several finely bred ones in his own stables; he was a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club and a generous patron of local matinee racing or amateur trotting, for the encouragement of which he donated a large and handsome grand stand at Exposition Park.

Mr. Canfield exemplified by his own life the principles that the man of wealth owes a duty to his fellows. Always on the outlook to lend a helping hand, his chief concern was the youth that had not had a fair chance and the worthy who had been bowled over by hard luck. He was one of the two chief supporters of the McKinley Home for Boys, and in his will made generous provision for an especially equipped school of training and research which his trustees are about to establish for defective children.

Mr. Canfield's was the builder's vision. He walked in realms beyond the comprehension of his associates. In the mines, the oil fields, the directors room he was a clear headed advisor of remarkable constructive ability, and everywhere he went was always a mighty agency for right. He had a rare philosophy, a dry, delightful humor, a deeply rooted sense of justice. He was a man to be loved and trusted. In the words of the Memoriam issued by his Mexican Petroleum associates: ''He was more than a partner, more than an associate in business, more than a fellow worker; he was a friend—kindly, serene, warm hearted and unfailingly dependable.''

Mr. Canfield was survived by the following children: Mrs. Caspar Whitney, of New York; Mrs. J. M. Danziger, Mrs. S. M. Spalding and Charles O. Canfield, of Los Angeles; Mrs. J. H. Himes, of Canton, Ohio, and also by an adopted daughter, Mrs. Raymond Cheseldine, of London, Ohio.

Joe Toplitzky

# Joseph Toplitzky

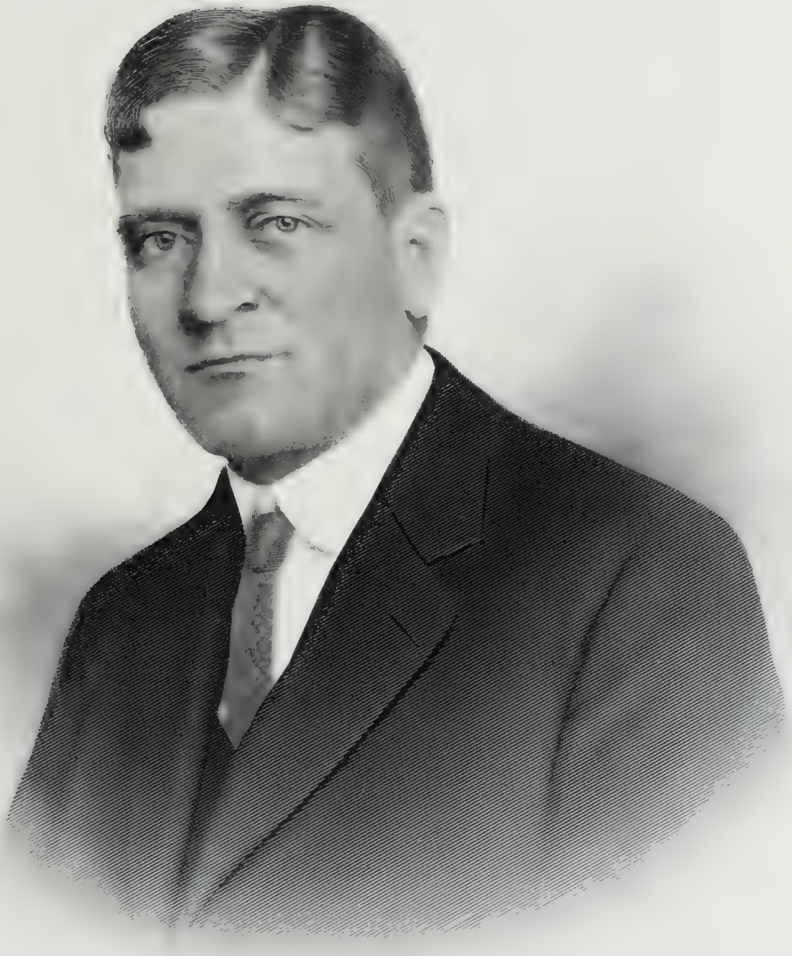
JOSEPH TOPLITZKY, though prominently connected as a Los Angeles real estate man, was in early life a promising actor on the stage and his introduction to Southern California was in theatrical circles.

He was born at New Haven, Connecticut, December 25, 1884, a son of Meyer and Ida Toplitzky. He attended public schools to the age of fourteen, but beginning at ten was playing child parts with stock and other companies, and continued his work with the theatre until 1900. He performed in companies of such celebreties as Andrew Mack, Chauncey Olcott, Otis Skinner, Sir Henry Irving and the late James Neill.

Mr. Toplitzky came to Los Angeles with his parents in 1900, being then sixteen years of age, and was soon employed as an usher at the Los Angeles Theatre with H. C. Wyatt. Later he was with the Mason Theatre and in time had achieved the responsibilities of assistant to Mr. Wyatt. He left the theatre in 1911 to engage in the general real estate business, and since then has handled downtown and acreage property and has been markedly successful in this field. He is president of the Cross Land Company, is interested in several oil properties and has offices in the H. W. Hellman Building.

Mr. Toplitzky is a republican in politics. July 10, 1912, he married Elsie B. Crossley and they have one daughter, Beth, born in 1918.

Gertrude P. Montgomery



Francis

# Francis S. Montgomery

FRANCIS S. MONTGOMERY engaged in the practice of law in the City of Los Angeles shortly after his graduation in Georgetown University, District of Columbia, and while he made an admirable and successful record in the work of his profession, the impaired health of his father-in-law, Victor Ponet, led him to assume active supervision of the latter's large and varied capitalistic and business interests in the year 1912, and since that time this service has demanded the major part of his time and attention. He maintains his residence at Hollywood. He is now the president of the Ponet Company, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Mr. Montgomery was born at Concordia, Kansas, June 23, 1878, and is a son of Pius L. and Sarah (Stanton) Montgomery. The late Archbishop George Montgomery, who served as bishop of the Catholic diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, California, from 1894 to 1903, was the eldest brother of him whose name initiates this sketch.

Francis S. Montgomery acquired his preliminary education in the parochial and public schools of his native place, and in the furtherance of his higher academic education he completed a course in the college of arts of Creighton University, in the City of Omaha, Nebraska, from which institution he was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Georgetown University, District of Columbia, in which great institution he pursued courses both in philosophy and law and from which he was graduated in 1907, with the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Laws. Shortly after his graduation he came to California and was admitted to the bar in this state. Thereafter he was engaged in practice at Los Angeles until, as already noted, he assumed executive duties in connection with the business affairs of his father-in-law.

Mr. Montgomery gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, besides being a member of the Newman Club in Los Angeles.

On the 3d of July, 1907, at St. Victor's Church, Hollywood, California, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Montgomery to Miss Gertrude Ponet. Mrs. Montgomery received the best of educational advantages in her youth. She attended one of the leading convent schools in the City of Los Angeles, and later was a student in a representative Catholic educational institution in the City of San Francisco, besides which she attended Notre Dame Convent in the City of Brussels, Belgium. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have traveled somewhat extensively since their marriage, but they never fail in appreciation of and loyalty to their home state. They have four children, Victor Ponet, George Francis, Francis Joseph and William John. The year 1920 finds the eldest son a student in the Academy of the Holy Name at Santa Monica, he being eleven years of age, and George Francis, aged ten, and Francis Joseph, aged seven, are likewise attending this institution, the youngest son being four years of age at the time of the preparation of this article. Following will be found a memoir to the late Victor Ponet, father of Mrs. Montgomery.

Victor Ponet

# Victor Ponet

IT WAS well within the powers and ambition of the late Victor Ponet to have marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement, and he was one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of California at the time of his death, which occurred on the 7th of February, 1914. He was in the most significant degree the architect of his own fortunes, and in his progressive career in California his activities conserved not only his individual success but also the well being of the community at large.

Victor Ponet was born in Lemburg, Belgium, on the 9th of March, 1836, a son of Lawrence and Gertrude A. (Wauters) Ponet, his father having been a farmer by vocation and having served as a soldier under the great Napoleon. In the excellent schools of his native land Victor Ponet continued his studies until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, after which he served a three years' apprenticeship to the trade of cabinet-maker, in which he became a skilled artisan. After having followed his trade several years in the City of Paris, France, his ambition and self-reliance led him in 1865 to come to the United States. He readily found employment at his trade in New York City, where he remained until 1867, when he came to California. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama and thence proceeded up the coast to San Francisco, where he remained two years. He then came to Los Angeles and entered vigorously and loyally into the civic and business affairs of the city, which then had a population of not more than 4,500 people. In 1885 he sold his business and thereafter he passed two years in making a tour of Europe, in connection with which he found special satisfaction in visiting his old home in Belgium. For many years Mr. Ponet and his wife maintained their home on a ranch southwest of the City of Los Angeles, and much of this land is now included within the corporate limits of the city, their residence having been situated at the juncture of the present Alvarado and Pico streets. Eventually Mr. Ponet subdivided this property and effected its improvement, and he finally removed to his fine ranch at West Hollywood, which continued to be his place of abode during the remainder of his life. His substantial financial success was gained largely through his wise investments in real estate in Los Angeles County, the same having greatly increased in value with the remarkable development and upbuilding of this favored section of California. In the early period of his residence in Los Angeles he purchased Fiesta Park, bounded by Pico Street, Twelfth Street, Grand Avenue and Hope Street. On this property he erected one of the handsome apartment buildings of the city, and the former park is now known as Ponet Square, upon which the family has erected a modern hotel building and eight automobile structures, among the best in Los Angeles. At West Hollywood he purchased a large tract of land upon which he built a spacious and beautiful country house, and he made this one of the ideal places of the county. He accumulated other valuable ranch properties, as well as other realty in the City of Los Angeles, and his liberality in the handling and improving of his various properties contributed much to the material development and civic prosperity of Los Angeles.

Mr. Ponet was a man who had fine appreciation of the personal stewardship which success involves, and his gracious character was shown in unostentatious benevolences and charities, as well as in earnest and liberal support of the various activities of the Catholic Church in this diocese. Mr. and Mrs. Ponet deeded the land and erected on the same the present edifice of St. Victor's Church, and made both land and building a gift to the diocese.

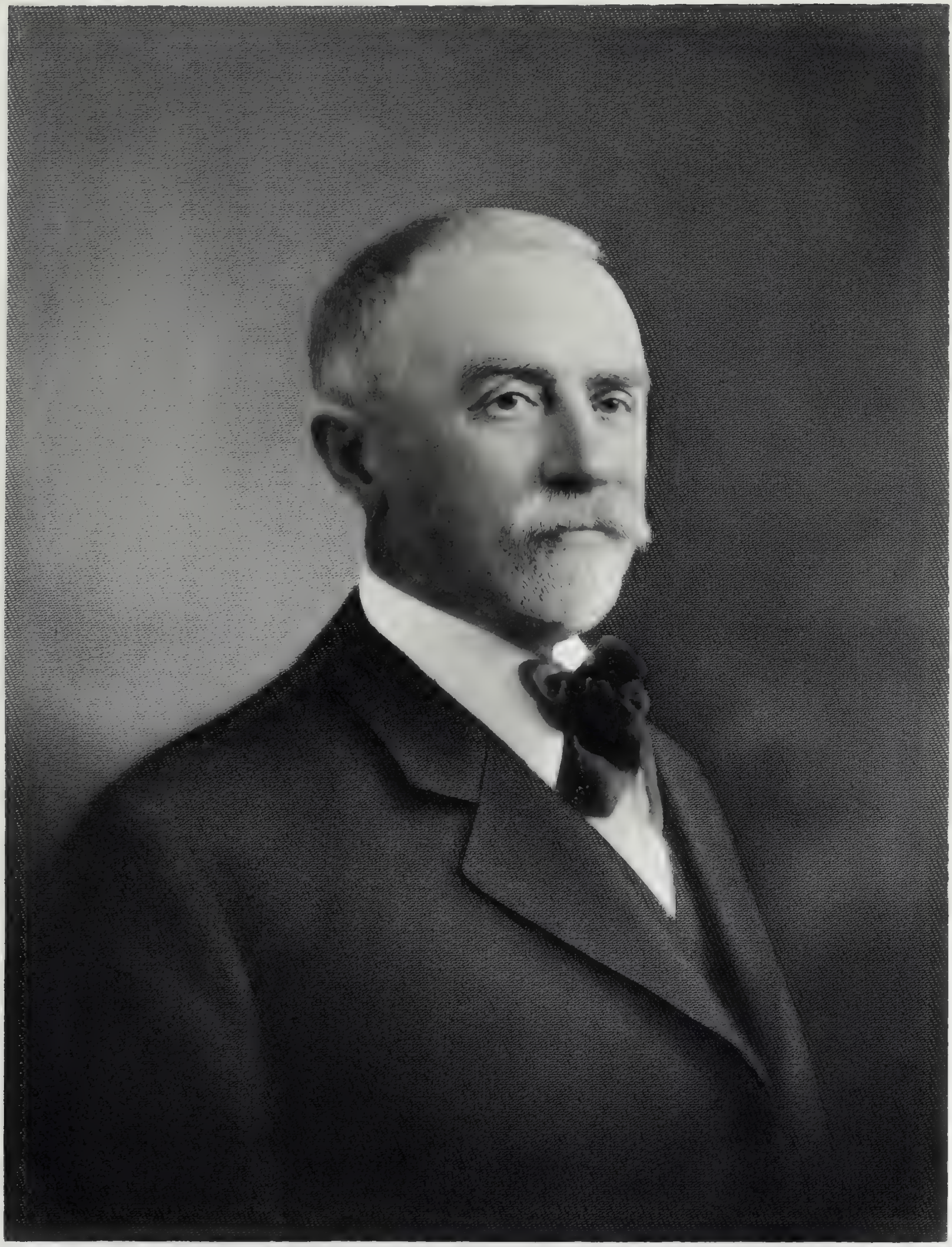
Mr. Ponet was one of the organizers of the German-American Savings Bank of Los Angeles, an institution now bearing the corporate title of the Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank. He became a director of the bank, and in 1894 he was elected its president, a position of which he continued the incumbent three years. He was one of the organizers also of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and gave liberally of his time and money in fostering and developing the new institution, of which he served many years as a trustee. He took lively and helpful interest in all things touching the welfare of Los Angeles and all of Southern California, and was essentially a broad-minded, liberal and public-spirited citizen. He was a most zealous communicant of the Catholic Church, he was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and he held membership in the Newman and Jonathan clubs.

He served many years as a representative of Belgian consular interests at Los Angeles. On the 5th day of January, 1894, he was appointed consular agent at Los Angeles, and on the 31st of December, 1897, he was made Belgian vice-consul for Southern California and Arizona. On the 20th of May, 1906, there came to him distinguished recognition from the ruler of his native land, as on that date King Leopold of Belgium conferred on him the knightly honor of Chevalier de L'Ordre de Leopold. In politics Mr. Ponet was well fortified in his convictions and gave his allegiance to the republican party. A man of integrity and honor in all the relations of life, he left an enduring and worthy impress upon the history of the city and county of Los Angeles, where he gained pioneer prestige and proved also an apostle of progress.

In the year 1874 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ponet to Miss Ellen J. Manning, a native of Ireland, and she survived him by five years—a woman whose gentle and gracious personality endeared her to all who came within the sphere of her influence. Mrs. Ponet remained at the beautiful home in West Hollywood until she too was summoned to the life eternal, on the 18th of February, 1919. She had passed her seventieth year and her funeral obsequies were held at St. Vibiana's Cathedral, Los Angeles, in the work of which parish she had been active in early years, with a record for unassuming support of charitable and benevolent agencies. Gertrude, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ponet, is now the wife of Francis S. Montgomery, of whom individual mention is made on the preceding page of this work. Rev. William Ponet, C. M., a foster son of the subject of this memoir, was afforded the best of educational advantages, prepared himself for and was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church, and now holds a pastoral charge in the City of San Diego, California.

N. J. Poret

Mrs John T. Gaffey



John T. Gaffey

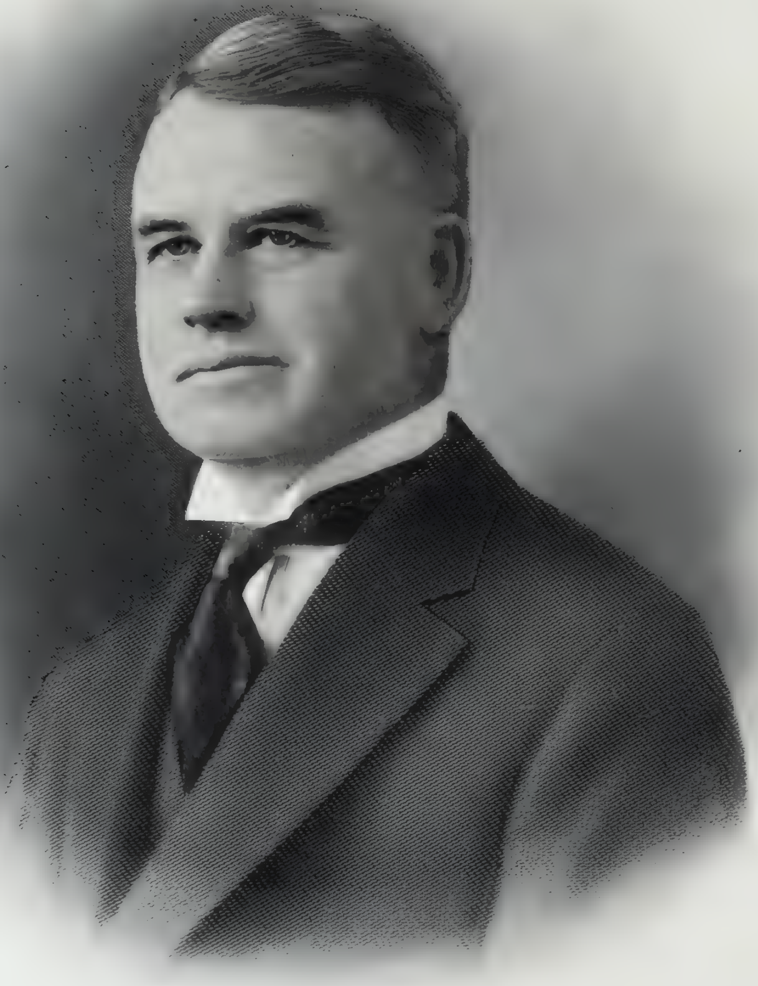
# John T. Gaffey

A RESIDENT of California since he was seven years of age, John T. Gaffey has had a career of many interesting phases. He has been a practical newspaper man, has filled many public offices both appointive and elective, and has directed many large business affairs, though now practically retired.

Mr. Gaffey whose home is at San Pedro, was born in Galway, Ireland, November 1, 1860, son of Thomas and Ann E. (Tracy) Gaffey. His mother's family was of old Norman Irish stock in Ireland while his father was Scotch Irish. In 1867 the mother brought her seven children by sailing vessel to America, and by way of the Isthmus of Panama landed at San Francisco. Going to Santa Cruz she bought a large cattle and sheep ranch. It was in this environment that John T. Gaffey grew to manhood. His early education was acquired in private schools and later at San Francisco he completed the work of the Lincoln grammar school and the Boys' high school. After one year in the University of California he returned to Santa Cruz in 1879 and there began his newspaper work as reporter for the Santa Cruz *Courier*. He was with that journal two years and then established the Santa Cruz *Herald* which he conducted for three years. After selling out he was appointed under sheriff of the county. At the close of his term of office he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the Southern District, and the duties of that office brought him to Los Angeles. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Board of Equalization for the Southern District. After four years he engaged in mining in Old Mexico, and during his absence was elected a member of the School Board of Los Angeles. He returned in time to serve in that position for ten months. In 1892 he was elected a member of the City Council, filling the office for six months until he resigned to take charge of Stephen M. White's campaign, and handled it successfully until Mr. White was chosen a member of the United States Senate. For eighteen months beginning in 1894 Mr. Gaffey also served as managing editor of the Los Angeles *Herald*.

In 1893 he was appointed Collector of Customs by President Cleveland for the Southern District including Riverside, Orange, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. At the close of his four year term he retired from politics and gave his efforts to his mining interests in Old Mexico and oil operations in Texas until 1906, when he disposed of most of his holdings and has since enjoyed the comforts of his beautiful home at San Pedro, with only his private affairs to require his supervision. Mr. Gaffey is president of the Bandini Baker Estate Company, is a director of the First National Bank, is president of the Gaffey Investment Company, and is a member of the California Club and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

June 1, 1887, he married Arcadia Bandini, daughter of Don Juan Bandini. They have two children, William T. and Mrs. Captain John Mell. The son William T., who was born at Santa Monica, was educated in college at Santa Clara and soon afterward entered the United States Navy. In 1917 he was commissioned an ensign and was in service until the close of the war, being now on the reserve list. The daughter was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent at Menlo Park.



J P Newport

# Fred Pennington Newport

VISION, initiative, executive ability and tenacity are the attributes that have combined to make the name of Fred Pennington Newport a synonym of successful real estate development from the viewpoint of both buyer and seller. Since 1907 Mr. Newport, head of the F. P. Newport Company, has achieved distinction as a pioneer in various extensive undertakings promoted by himself and associates.

His operations cover both northern and southern California involving vast acreages of now high priced agricultural lands and properties included in the most exclusive and valuable business and residential sections of Los Angeles. Strong in his faith that Los Angeles was destined to become the most populous city west of St. Louis, he and his associates invested millions of dollars in desirable holdings and in their actual development. In later years, believing that the action and influence of the Panama Canal on maritime Los Angeles would make this metropolis the most important commercial and industrial center of the Pacific seaboard, he has been the means of interesting thousands of people in tidewater frontage and industrial sites at Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor.

Conforming to established precedent, at the present time he is pioneering in a development unique in the annals of Southern California realty—that of converting into surpassingly beautiful home sites about three hundred acres of fertile foothill and valley lands in historic Verdugo Canyon. In this ''Switzerland of California'' situated in North Glendale and within the ten mile circle from the heart of the city, he has platted spacious villa sites and endowed them with every convenience, the most notable feature perhaps being the substantially constructed domestic water system and development of electricity for both cooking and heating purposes. He has built a wide boulevard through the subdivision and already many handsome homes dot this picturesque gem of the ''Mother Mountains.''

Mr. Newport is a self made man, and though not yet in his prime has taken his position among the influential factors in business and financial circles of his adopted state. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, son of Burton and Mary (Pennington) Newport, but was reared on an Illinois farm. He graduated from the Princeton High School of Illinois, did special work in the University of Minnesota, the Northwestern University at Chicago, and Drake University at Des Moines. In early life he was principal of schools at Creighton, Nebraska, and also superintendent of agents of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company and as noted above for more than ten years has been sole owner of F. P. Newport Company.

Mr. Newport is a member of the Athletic Club, Los Angeles Country Club, Tuna Club, Los Angeles Realty Board, Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He is a Mason, a republican and a member of the Congregational Church. April 19, 1901, he married Letty Johnson, of Meadow Grove, Nebraska.

George Fuller

# George Fuller

GEORGE FULLER, whose death occurred March 16, 1918, at his beautiful rancho at Buena Vista, gained distinguished position as one of the representative members of the California bar, served on the bench of the Superior Court of San Diego County and was retained as counsel for important corporations. He became widely known as an authority on corporation and international law, and by his sterling character and high professional achievement as well as by reason of his exalted patriotism and civic loyalty he honored the state of his adoption the while he gained the respect and high regard of the people of California.

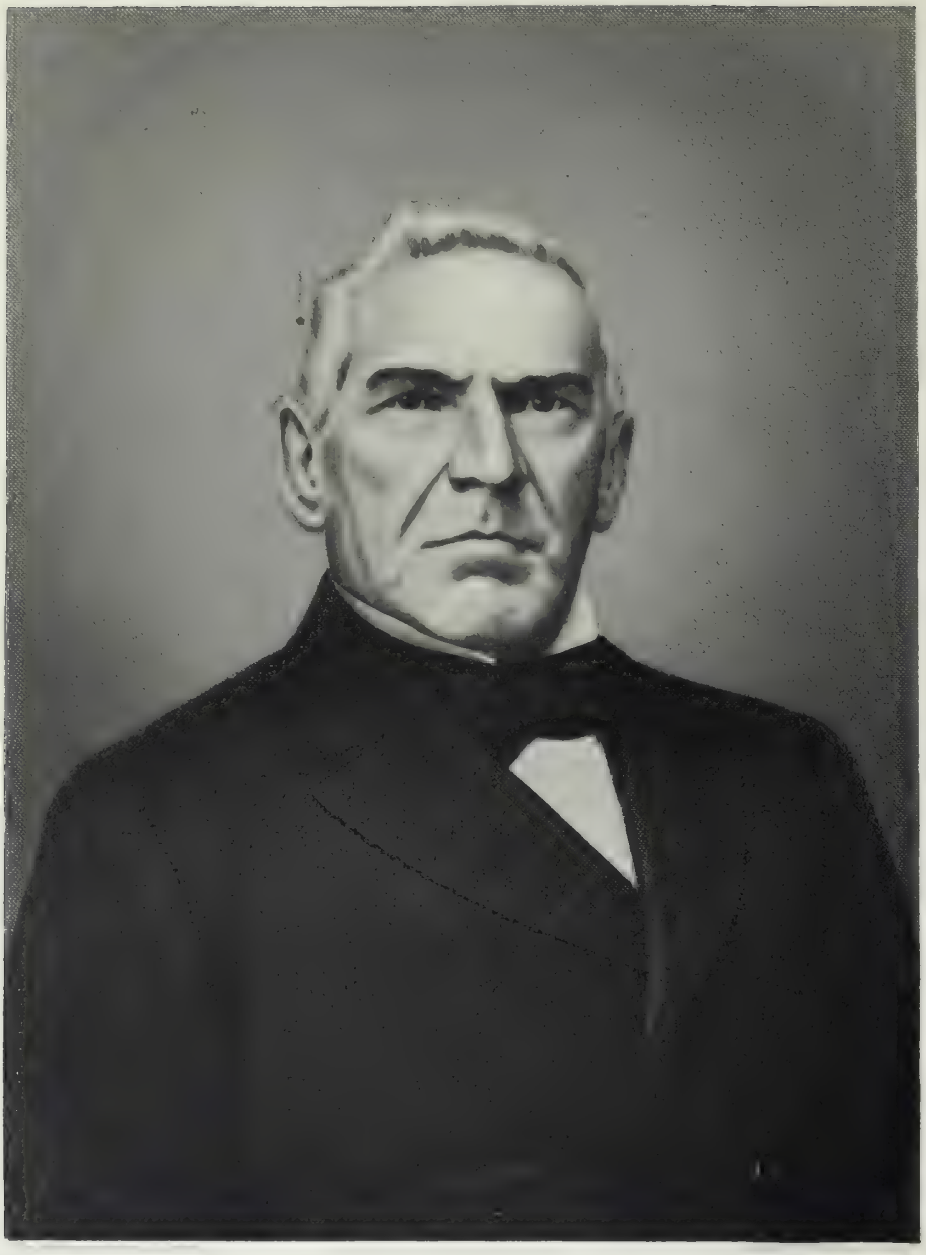
Judge Fuller was born in New York City on the 3d of June, 1850, and was a son of Thomas and Henrietta (Turner) Fuller. He was of the sixth generation in descent from Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came to America on the historic ship "Mayflower" and who became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Fuller acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of the University of New York, where he applied himself to his studies with characteristic diligence and ambition. In 1871 he went to Madison, capital of the State of Wisconsin, where he entered the law office of Hon. John Coit Spooner, who long served as United States Senator from that state. He continued in the practice of law at Madison until 1878, when he removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he became associated with the well known law firm of Turston & Ripley, and where also he became a professional associate of Carter Woods and J. Carter Brown.

In 1883 Judge Fuller came to the West and established himself in practice at Tacoma, Washington, where he built up a representative law business and where he served as city attorney. In his office in Tacoma Hon. J. Hamilton Lewis, who later became United States Senator from Illinois, initiated his career as a lawyer, and the two continued close friends until the death of Judge Fuller. In 1887 Judge Fuller came to California and established his residence at San Diego, where he became general counsel for the International Company, of Ensenada, Mexico. Thereafter he continued to serve in this capacity during five administrations of the English syndicate that succeeded the International Company. He resigned this post in 1905, in which year he came to Los Angeles and engaged in private practice. He had in the meanwhile passed much time in Mexico, and incidental to his legal activities in connection with Mexican corporations he became strongly fortified in the minutiae of international law. He organized the Mexican Land Colonization Company and the Lower California Development Company, and served with characteristic ability as counsel for the important DeBaker estate. In 1899, while a resident of San Diego, Judge Fuller formed a law partnership with Judge Ernest Riall, and this alliance continued five years. In 1903 he was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of San Diego County by Governor Gage to fill out an unexpired term. He served about eleven months on the bench and was regarded as vouchsafed by his former law partner, Judge Riall, one of the best judges who ever sat on the local bench.

He did not appear as a candidate for the office at the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed.

Judge Fuller retired from the active work of his profession in 1917 and in the meanwhile he had passed much of his time on his fine ranch. He was a man of fine presence, genial, urbane and kindly, was possessed of marked literary ability, as shown in both his prose and verse productions, and in all of the relations of life he so bore himself as to retain the confidence, respect and good will of his fellow men. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was an effective advocate of its principles. He was long and prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, held membership in the American Bar Association, the California Bar Association and the Los Angeles County and San Diego County Bar Associations. For years he was one of the leading and most popular members of the Cuyamaca Club of San Diego.

At Los Angeles on the 12th of January, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Fuller to Mrs. Ysidora F. (Couts) Gray, and she still maintains her home in this city. By her former marriage to William D. Gray, a native of Virginia, Mrs. Fuller has one son Chalmers Gray who was educated at Santa Clara College and who thereafter assumed charge of his mother's fine ranch property in San Diego County. He entered the United States Navy when the nation became involved in the World war, and since the close of the war he has established himself in the automobile business in Los Angeles. Mrs. Fuller's attractive home is at 358 Van Ness avenue, and as its popular chatelaine she has made it the center of distinctly representative social activity in Los Angeles.



J. Temple

# Jonathan Temple

JONATHAN TEMPLE, who was better known to native Californians as Don Juan Temple, was as keen a Yankee as ever shipped over western waters. He knew how to make money and keep it, and was a picturesque if not a magnificent figure in the early life and history of Southern California.

He was born at Reading in Middlesex County, Massachusetts. His father, Jonathan Temple, Sr., was born September 25, 1768. Jonathan Temple was of a roaming disposition, and as a young man we find him in the Sandwich Islands in 1825, owning his own vessel and trading with the natives. As early as 1827 he had established himself as a merchant in Los Angeles, where his business career commenced. He established himself in business in an adobe building at the intersection of Spring and Main streets. As business prospered he built with an eye to business rental property just south of his store, and this he rented to doctors, lawyers, merchants and others. This building still stands in August, 1918, and is known to all Californians as the Don Juan Temple block. After Mr. Jonathan Temple's death this property was sold to his brother F. P. F. Temple for ten thousand dollars. The old adobe building was then torn down and what is known as the Temple Block was erected, in which the Temple and Workman Bank was opened.

In the middle fifties Mr. Temple built what was known as the City Market, standing where the Bullard block is now located. It was fashioned after Faneuil Hall in Boston, the lower story being adapted as a market, while the upper story was used for judicial offices. Here Don Ignacio Sepulveda, one of the old California judges, held court for quite a number of years, as well as Hon. Volney E. Howard. Mr. Temple also owned the lot where the Post-office and Federal Building now stand.

He was not satisfied with inside property and began to reach out. He bought Don Pedro Dominguez' interest in the famous Dominguez ranch, comprising thirty thousand acres. This is now the property of the Jotham Bixby heirs, and the city of Long Beach is built on the property. This place Mr. Temple originally stocked up with large herds of cattle. As a basis for his grazing industry he had practically all the lands from Los Angeles to the ocean, for a distance of twenty miles, and an equal distance from east to west. He and his brother Pliny Temple, who was equally as rich as his brother, combined their interests and sent great herds of cattle to the mines in the northern part of the state, reaping immense fortunes. The master stroke of Jonathan Temple was in leasing the mint in Mexico, realizing an immense fortune from that venture. He refused a million dollars for his concession He lived to see the day when he coined his own money, controlled seven hundred miles of the western coast of Mexico and had his boats running with his goods from Acapulco to San Francisco. Without entering into greater details, Jonathan Temple was the richest and heaviest taxpayer in Los Angeles. In business he did not mince his words, while his brother Pliny on the other hand could not say no, and that was the undoing of the latter's vast possessions. The Temple brothers were exceedingly fond of their eastern relatives, and they were as a father to them all, particularly to their sisters, whom they adored. The member of the family who furnished this information knew two sisters and a brother, and the memories of their brother Pliny leaving Boston often was related to him. Jonathan Temple would visit his eastern relatives quite frequently, stay with them a month or so and return to the coast with a large supply of the merchandise and commodities he needed. His brother Pliny went back to Boston only once to visit his people, and that was June 20, 1870, after an absence of thirty years. He found only three, two sisters and a brother, out of a family of eleven, of whom he was the youngest. Jonathan and Pliny Temple were the last surviving children. The only surviving heirs of the original New England Temples are the Temples of California, including John, Walter, Charles, Lucinda and Margarita. Lucinda married Mr. M. M. Zuniga, and both are still living. Margarita is the widow of Mr. Samuel P. Rowland.

Jonathan Temple married September 17, 1830, Dona Rafaela Cota, of Santa Barbara. To this union there was born one child, Miss Francisca Temple. She married Don Gregorio de Ajuria, a native of Spain. They were married about August, 1848. To this union were born nine children, seven boys and two girls.

Jonathan Temple visited Paris March 20, 1858, with his wife and with Don Gregorio and his family. Mrs. Temple was so well pleased with Paris that she eventually went there to pass her remaining days. Mr. Temple died in San Francisco, May 31, 1866, and is buried there. Mrs. Temple and her daughter Francisca both died in Paris, and are buried there. Don Gregorio de Ajuria and his children are all now deceased but one, Antonio.

F. P. F. Temple

# Francis Pliny Fisk Temple

THERE is a rather persistent opinion among people otherwise well informed that Los Angeles was not discovered until the gold which made the name California potent throughout the civilized world. It will be a surprise to these people that men other than Indians and Spanish padres were living and working out their somewhat isolated though not unimportant destiny in this section of Southern California long before the American conquest.

Perhaps the career of none of these old timers will serve better to translate some of the features of early California days to the modern generation than that of Francis Pliny Fisk Temple, a notable and picturesque figure among the pioneers of Los Angeles, and several of whose sons are still active in affairs and well known in Southern California.

Francis Pliny Fisk Temple was born at Reading, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, February 12, 1822. He represented one of the oldest and most highly respected New England families. As a young man he attended the public schools of his native town until he was about seventeen years of age, and then took a two years' mercantile course in Boston. Reading was a quiet town and offered little opportunity to an ambitious young man. He therefore determined to follow the example of an older brother and come to California. He embarked on a vessel at Boston January 18, 1841, and after a long voyage around the Horn arrived at Los Angeles in the summer of the same year. When he arrived here he was a boy of nineteen. Jonathan Temple, his older brother, with the energy characteristic of the family had identified himself with Southern California as a pioneer merchant in 1827, and in the meantime had become the leading merchant of Los Angeles. The younger brother joined him in business and lived with Jonathan until his marriage on September 30, 1845. Francis Temple married Senorita Antonia Margarita Workman, only daughter of William Workman, Esquire.

After his marriage he remained with his father-in-law at the Puente Rancho for some three years. Two of his children were born there, Thomas and Francis Temple. The latter died some forty years afterward almost to a day in the same room in which he was born. During this time Mr. Temple purchased La Merced Rancho, consisting of 2,363 acres, where he built for himself a large roomy and substantial adobe building, after the old Spanish style, 110x100 feet, forming a half square. There he engaged largely in the breeding of stock, and he also bought stock from other raisers and sent immense droves of cattle north. As a stockman he realized immense profits. About 1850 he commenced the work of further improving and beautifying his home property on the Merced ranch. He planted a vineyard of fifty thousand vines, set out thirty acres to miscellaneous fruits, and laid out a beautiful garden, one of the finest in the county in that day. Mr. Temple was also a lover of fine horses, and much interested in their breeding. In 1860 he purchased Black Warrior, paying seven thousand dollars, an almost unheard of price for a single animal in those days. He was also interested in the breeding of fine mules, paying a thousand dollars for a Kentucky Jack. About this time he began fencing in his large domain, spending about forty thousand dollars for that purpose alone, besides building commodious barns for his stock. All the lumber had to be brought by wagon from San Pedro harbor, a distance of thirty miles.

Mr. Temple was one of the heavy land owners of California. He was half owner of Rancho Tejon, which contained twenty-two leagues; and was also part or whole owner of the following ranches: Chonchella, containing one hundred ten thousand acres; San Emedio, thirty thousand acres; La Merced, two thousand three hundred and sixty-three acres; Potrero Grande, four thousand four hundred and thirty-one acres; Rancho Potrero de Felipo Lugo, two thousand and forty-two acres. He also owned the Temple Block and had numerous lots and acre properties scattered all the way from Los Angeles to the ocean.

His participation in business affairs of Los Angeles was as a pioneer banker. He became associated with I. W. Hellman and his father-in-law, William Workman. This partnership was dissolved in 1871, and was succeeded by the banking house of Temple and Workman. The new firm had their headquarters in the massive structure known then and now as the Temple Block, one of the best business locations in the city. The Temple and Workman bankers became well known in business circles all over the Pacific Coast, throughout the adjacent territories, and in many of the principal financial centers of the East. The firm failed in 1875-76. Through that failure the magnificent fortune so energetically acquired by the proprietors melted away. Mr. Workman died May 17, 1876. Mr. Temple never recovered from the financial disaster by which he lost all but his honor. He died of apoplexy at La Merced ranch April 27, 1880. He lies in the La Puente family burying ground by the side of his bride of long ago, whom he took from the Workman homestead when she was fifteen and he a young man of twenty-two.

Perhaps the most impressive fact about his career was neither his splendid accumulations of land and property nor the disaster which overtook him in banking, but consisted in the qualities of a noble heart, especially generosity, which would not allow him to see anyone suffer. During the smallpox epidemic of 1863 he kept a carpenter at his ranch at La Merced especially to make coffins for the poor, and they were free to anyone that needed them. As a friend he tided many a family over temporary crises by covering their credit at the grocery store. His generosity and his inability to say no were the real causes of his downfall, since he was taken advantage of at every turn. Mr. Temple was the father of eleven children, eight growing to manhood and womanhood, six sons and two daughters.

Apart from the interest attaching to it due to the personality of the pioneer writer, there is much vivid history contained in a letter now carefully preserved by his descendants and written by Francis Pliny Fisk Temple to his brother in 1845. It is the privilege of the publishers to quote this letter in its essential parts, thus giving permanent record to a document which is now more than seventy years old.

"Pueblo de Los Angeles, Dec. 27, 1845.

Dear Brother:

The country is quiet at present. How long it will continue is difficult to say. At all events it will remain so until we have grass to fatten the horses, as Californians cannot fight unless they have something to run away on. We have had no rain to speak of since 1843. The plains are now barren as the Desert of Arabia. The cattle are dying of hunger in many parts. However, I hope in the course of the next month we shall have some rain, if not tallow will be scarce the coming season. Last February the Californians with the assistance of foreigners sent General Micheltonen with his troops out of the country. The battle was fought about ten miles from this place.

There was a great number of cannon fired but without injury to either party; except the killing of a few horses which is not of much consequence in this country. Had the General gained the day the Pueblo probably would have been plundered by his troops, as he had promised them previous to their arrival near the place that in case of victory they should have two hours for plunder, but they were not victorious, they were sent to San Pedro to embark on board an American ship for San Blas.

''Don Pio Pico is now governor of California. He resides in this place, this being the seat of government at present. The Pueblo is increasing in population. Quite a number of houses (or huts) were put up last season. A considerable quantity of brandy and wine was made here this year, this section of the country being the only part where liquors are made. Brandy is worth here thirty dollars a barrel of eighteen gallons, wine bears different prices, according to its quality, say from eighteen to twenty dollars per barrel.''

Mrs. F. P. F. Temple died January 24, 1882. Her eleven children, with the dates of their birth, were: Thomas Workman Temple, November 26, 1846; Francis Workman Temple, August 5, 1848; William Temple, May 25, 1851; David Harris Temple, December 11, 1853; John Harrison Temple, February 27, 1856; David Harris Temple, April 4, 1858; Lucinda Amada, September 13, 1860; Agnez, June 5, 1863; Margarita, September 2, 1866; Walter Pablo, June 7, 1869; and Charles Parker Temple, May 10, 1872. Of these Thomas W. Temple died February 11, 1892; Francis Workman Temple, August 2, 1888; and William Temple, February 1, 1917. The three children that died in childhood were: David Harris Temple, December 21, 1856; David Harris Temple, July 29, 1859, and Agnez Temple, July 19, 1865.

John H. Temple

# John Harrison Temple

WHILE he would be properly classified as a retired resident of Los Angeles, John H. Temple still has many connections that give to his career a special interest for all who esteem the builders and makers of Southern California and the historical progress of the past.

Mr. Temple, a son of F. P. F. Temple, the pioneer Californian whose career has preceded this, and Miss Margarita Workman, only daughter of William Workman, was born at La Merced Rancho February 27, 1856. During his youth he was carefully reared and liberally educated. Up to his eleventh year he was taught by a private tutor at his grandfather, Mr. William Workman's home at La Puente. This was a wonderful environment for his formative years, the historic Workman homestead being surrounded by twenty-five thousand acres of land. He was then sent to Santa Clara College, where he remained some three years. Returning to his father's farm, La Merced, he was his father's assistant until September, 1874, when he was sent East to his father's birthplace, Reading, Massachusetts, and lived there two years with his father's sister, Mrs. Clarinda Bancroft. While there he attended school in Reading for about one year, then went to Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School in Boston. Receiving his diploma, he traveled through the New England states, visiting Washington, and was at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. He went back to Reading, but after a brief stay started home for California, purchasing his return ticket almost two years to a day after he had started for Boston.

He had need of all the education and the resources of his individual character, since about the time he reached his majority his father failed in business, and the family fortune was swept away. John H. Temple proved equal to the emergency. Soon after arriving home he took active control of the seventy-five acre ranch known as the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo. He soon had a walnut orchard of forty-four acres developed, and built his own home in the midst of that grove. As none of his brothers were married, he felt that the responsibility of taking a wife devolved upon him. More than thirty years have passed, and today he is convinced that his choice brought him the sweetest and kindest of women, Miss Anita Davoust, daughter of Mr. Adrian Davoust, and a niece of the famous Marshall Davoust of Napoleon's armies. They were married at the Old Plaza Church in Los Angeles September 30, 1886, by Bishop Verdagues. Taking his bride to his newly furnished home, he remained there until the death of his brother, Francis Workman Temple, who had willed the historic Temple homestead to him and to his brother, William. Later Mr. Temple bought his brother William's half interest, and remained there about ten years. Owing to inadequate school facilities he determined to move his family to Los Angeles, and has been a resident of that city since 1898. Mr. Temple has been a factor in developing some of the most valuable properties in the Los Angeles territory, and his success is ample proof, if proof were needed, of the inherent business ability and energy of the

Temple family. Mr. Temple is a republican voter and a member of the Catholic Church.

No part of his record could be read with more interest than that pertaining to his children. The names of these children and the dates of their birth follow: Francis Pliny Fisk Temple, August 24, 1887; Francis Workman Temple, November 17, 1888; Edith Christina Temple, January 20, 1891; Adrian Davoust Temple, January 20, 1893; George Harrison Temple, February 2, 1895; Edmund Parker Temple, January 7, 1897; Robert Palmerston Temple, December 3, 1898; and John Harrison Temple, February 27, 1904.

The oldest son, named for his grandfather, F. P. F. Temple, received his certificate of graduation from the high school and then undertook work for himself when quite young. He now holds a prominent place with the Salt Lake Railroad. He married, June 27, 1914, Miss Florence Bacejalupi, of Tacoma, Washington, and their union has been blessed with a boy, given the name of his father and grandfather.

Francis Workman Temple, second son, named for his uncle, did not live to see many years, dying in his twentieth year. He is buried by the side of his uncle and namesake at the Temple burying grounds at La Puente.

The only daughter, Edith Christina Temple, has always lived with her father and mother.

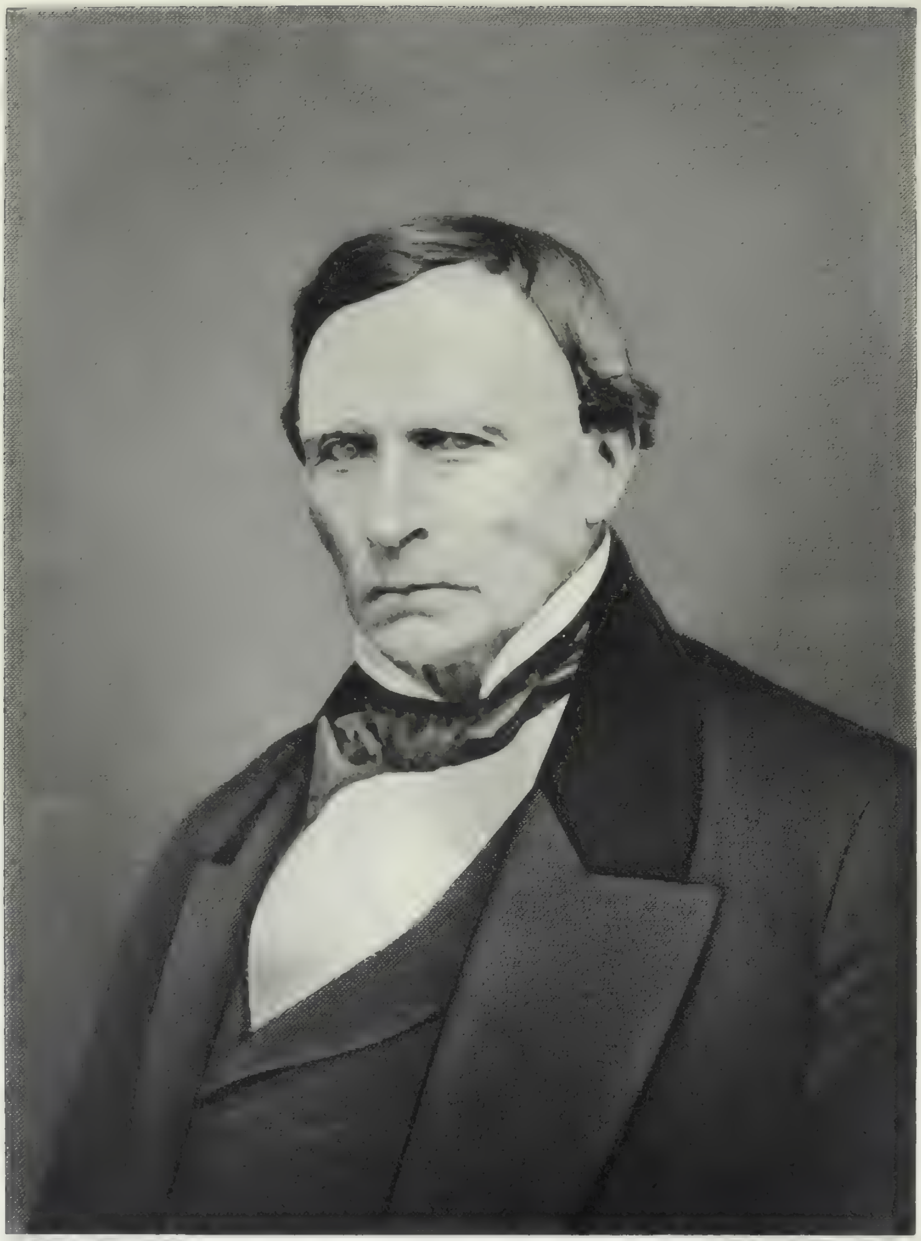
Adrian Davoust Temple, twenty-five years of age at the time of this writing, has had a romantic life. He enlisted in the navy when a mere boy, and during his service of four years traveled practically all over the world. He and his comrades were received by the nobility of England, and visited such historic shrines as the Pyramids and the Sphinx in Egypt and the Rock of Gibraltar. He and his fellow soldiers were in Sicily three days after the big earthquake, and among them they raised a subscription of over two thousand dollars for the earthquake sufferers. He was stationed on the U. S. S. Vermont, being captain of one of the big guns, with sixteen men under him. As a rifle and all around shot he was considered one of the very best, receiving the gold medal for fine marksmanship. After serving his four years he was honorably discharged, and after extensive travels throughout the United States arrived in Los Angeles and lived quietly at home with his parents a year. Then came the war with Germany, and he immediately offered his services to the Government as an aviator. He was schooled at Pensacola, Florida, was sent to France, served on the allied lines about eight months, and was then transferred to England, where he was stationed at the time of this writing, in August, 1918.

George Harrison Temple, who like the rest of his brothers is a native of Los Angeles, pursued the quiet routine of home life until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted, and received his military training at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Edmund Parker Temple, a graduate of the grammar schools, followed by a course at the Polytechnic School, was just past nineteen when the war broke out, but he volunteered his services to the Government like his other brothers. For several months he was stationed at Los Angeles as a recruiting officer, was then sent to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, to qualify for an infantry officer.

Robert Palmerston Temple received his graduation certificate from the common schools and has taken up the driving and construction of automobiles. He is now in his twentieth year and expects soon to join the colors, and at his departure four of the Temple family will be enrolled in the United States service—a record of unqualified patriotism, but only what might be expected from the sturdy qualities exhibited by the Temples in the various generations.

The youngest son, John Harrison Temple, named for his father, is in his seventeenth year at the time of this writing. He has his graduation certificate from the grammar school and is enrolled for the four years' course at the Polytechnic School.



Julian Workman

# William Workman

WILLIAM WORKMAN, whose interests were among the very foundation stones of Southern California's prosperity and greatness, and whose life was run with the romance and endeavor of the pioneers, was born at Clifton, Westmoreland County, England, in 1800. When a young man he came to the United States and traveled much over the Indian country of the West. He stood up as best man at his brother David's wedding in Missouri in 1830. Soon afterward he crossed the range to New Mexico, then part of old Mexico, and formed a partnership with Mr. John Rowland, father of ex-sheriff William R. Rowland of Los Angeles County. They opened a general merchandise store, but gave their attention principally to buying and selling furs and pelts. They also owned and operated a flouring mill. The two partners, after remaining in New Mexico ten years and making a fortune, concluded to go to California.

Mr. Workman was sent on ahead to look up the situation, Mr. Rowland remaining to look after the firm's interests. Mr. Workman started from Santa Fe July 14, 1841. His passport given him by the Mexican authorities in 1841 is now in the possession of his grandson, John H. Temple, who has furnished most of the material for this article. After being on the road four months he arrived at Los Angeles Guy Fawkes Day, November 5th.

While crossing the Puente Valley he was irresistibly attracted by the fertility of the soil and the situation. He immediately began negotiations for purchasing the Puente property, containing 48,790 acres. He then sent for his partner, and the land was divided, Mr. Rowland taking the east half and Mr. Workman the west half. Mr. Workman immediately set himself to building a home, choosing a beautiful site, which even in this day brings expressions of admiration from all visitors as to the beauty of the spot. On this site he built after the fashion of the rich Don of old Mexico, Mr. Workman being as familiar with that country as he was with the United States. The dimensions of his house were 75x150 feet, and it was built of adobe walls three feet thick with a flat roof. The northern portion consisted of three immense rooms, the eastern room, occupied by Mr. Workman and family, the middle room, used as a dining room, and the west room, a reserve room. This reserved room subsequently domiciled Mr. David Workman, his brother, when he arrived from Missouri in the early fifties. The southern part of the building consisted of two parallel wings, 75 feet long, making the length of the building 150 feet. The parallel wings were devoted to various uses. On the east the room next to the main building and to Mr. Workman's sleeping room was used by him as a smoking and rest room. It contained a large open fireplace, before which he spent his winter evenings. Next to that was the well room, where water was drawn for all domestic purposes. The excavation of the old well can be seen to this day. For drawing the water a large English pump was installed with a handle four or five feet long and a ball at the end weighing about ten pounds. The next room was the commissary room, for keeping clothing, boots, shoes, hats, blankets, as there were some fifty men always employed and whose wants were supplied from the ranch store. The next room was the butcher shop, where meats were cut up and sold to the ranch hands. A steer was killed every Monday and three or four wethers killed during the week. The last room was a blacksmith shop, where a man was always employed in making bridle bits, spurs and doing general repairing for the ranch.

On the west wing and next to the extra or reserved room was Mr. Workman's sitting or reception room, where he received those having business with him. The kitchen was underneath this room and the food was taken up one flight of stairs to the dining room. Next to the sitting room was the school room, in which Mr. Workman had all his grandchildren receive their preliminary instruction before sending them out to college or other schools. The last teacher Mr. Workman employed was Mr. Frederick Lamborn, of the firm of Lamborn & Turner. He remained with the Workman family fifteen years, from 1860 to 1875. The teacher would board with the family and teach the children table manners as well as more formal learning. There were three other rooms in this wing, these being used to store saddle trees, saddles and all that pertain to a vaquero's outfit, and also for the storage of grain. At the end of these two parallel wings was an extension at right angles to a large gate some fifteen or twenty feet wide, with a massive lock and which was shut every night. On top of the gate was an elaborate pigeon house, from which the family derived their squabs and pigeons.

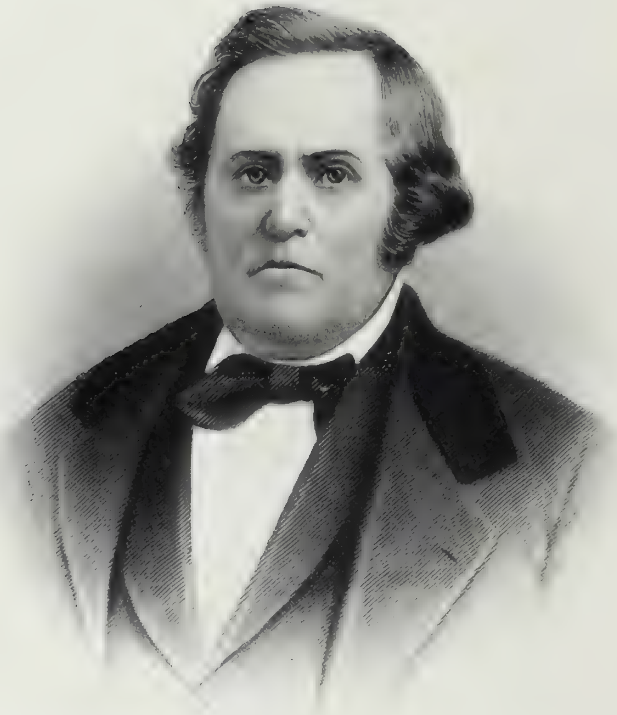
Between these wings and the main building was a patio, an arbor of grape vine, and on either side orange trees, two of which are alive, thrifty and bearing every year, none the worse for their seventy-five years of usefulness. Mr. Workman also set out some four thousand grape cuttings, manufacturing his own wine and brandy. He always had brandy on hand, running from a year to twenty years in age. This he stored in a large cellar immediately under his house. He also built three large wine cellars, one used for a crushing and fermenting cellar, the other for white wine and the third for red wine. These wines were sold all through the state, but the principal market was in Boston, Massachusetts. He not only manufactured his own wine, but bought hundreds of tons of grapes on the outside.

1863 and 1864 were extremely dry years. There was not much more than an inch of rain in the two years. This practically put an end to cattle raising in Southern California. Mr. Workman was compelled to kill some two thousand head to save their hides. The cattle were driven into a large corral from day to day and were shot. John H. Temple recalls seeing cattle go up to a cactus patch so weak that they could scarcely walk and in attempting to get something to eat would literally cover their heads and mouth with cacti. It was one of his greatest ambitions to follow his grandfather through the corral and see him bring his bullock down. He was considered one of the best shots in the West, and proved it many a day, though he was sixty-three years of age. After the dry seasons of 1863-64 Mr. Workman turned his attention more to the cultivation of his ranch. He reserved five thousand acres for wheat raising. This was known as the Wheatfield ranch and was some five miles north of the house. One of the greatest difficulties he had to contend with was in keeping the geese, ducks and sandhill cranes away and from destroying all his wheat. These birds would light in the field by the thousands, and men were employed continuously guarding the wheat. About the same time Mr. Workman began the construction of a mill about four miles west of the house to utilize the wheat, barley and corn grown on the ranch.

Mr. Workman was the real bank pioneer of Los Angeles, though seldom if ever appearing in the banking house of which he was the mainstay. He and his son-in-law, Mr. F. P. F. Temple, and I. W. Hellman opened the first banking house in Los Angeles in 1868. This company was dissolved, and in 1871 the Temple and Workman Bank was opened in the new and finely finished Temple Block, and on the same ground upon which Jonathan Temple opened his store in 1827. This company did business all through the western states as far as the city of Mexico, and had the confidence of the world. The two partners owned land aggregating a hundred fifty thousand acres. Mr. Temple by nature was not a banker, was too easy in his business methods, and was taken advantage of at every turn. The Temple and Workman Bank failed in 1875. Mr. Temple was obliged to borrow money and mortgaged his own property as well as that of his father-in-law, Mr. Workman, at such exorbitant rates of interest that it swallowed up all their ranches. Mr. Temple died April 27, 1880, of a broken heart and was buried at the family burying ground at La Puente.

Mr. Workman is buried in his own graveyard, which he designated in 1850 as a family burying ground. He selected an acre of ground four hundred yards east of his house, had it walled in with a brick wall, built a chapel and in the center of this acre he had a lot 40x50 feet fenced in with an iron railing. Within the folds of this railing lie the mortal remains of pioneers who helped to make California history. Mr. Workman lies by his long life friend and partner, Mr. John Rowland, and by the side of his brother David, who was accidentally killed in 1855 while riding a mule in the northern part of the state, and was the first man buried in the little plot selected by his brother. His cherished daughter, Margareta, and his son-in-law, Mr. F. P. F. Temple, lie near him.

It is incalculable what these pioneers would command today if they should rise and own the property they once had. Mr. Temple alone would be valued at one billion dollars, as during the height of his prosperity he owned all the Montebello oil fields lands, and they are estimated to be worth over one billion dollars.



Jon Rawland

# John Rowland

THE American pioneers of the Los Angeles district were a picturesque group of men, and some of them were also men of the finest character and eminently qualified for the duties of constructive pioneering. One of them was John Rowland, an intimate associate and fellow pioneer with such early Americans of Southern California as William Workman, whose interesting life story and experience has been described on other pages. At death these two pioneers, the closest friends in life, were laid side by side.

John Rowland was born in Maryland and in early manhood went into the southwest where he became associated in the mining industry at Taos, New Mexico, as a partner with William Workman. In 1841 the two partners set out for California in company with John Tete, Santiago Martinez, Thomas Belardo and others. The next year they returned to Taos for their families, so that their permanent residence in California dates from 1842. On their second coming they were accompanied by B. D. Wilson, D. W. Alexander, John Reed, William Perdue, and Samuel Carpenter, all well known names in the early history of Los Angeles County.

Mr. Rowland and William Workman together obtained a grant of La Puente Rancho, comprising forty-eight thousand acres. On that beautiful and historic site they spent the rest of their lives. The property was divided by the partners in 1869, and about a year afterwards Mr. Rowland settled up his estate and divided his ranch among his heirs, giving to each about three thousand acres of land and a thousand head of cattle. He lived there in peace and comfort to the end of his days, passing away October 14, 1873, at the age of eighty-two. His first wife was Dona Incarnacion Martinez. Her children were John, Jr., Thomas, Robert, Nieves, who married John Reed; Lucinda, who became the wife of James R. Barton, and William R. For his second wife John Rowland married Mrs. Charlotte Gray, whose husband had been killed by the Indians while crossing the plains. She was the mother of a daughter, Mary A. Gray, who became the wife of Charles Forman of Los Angeles. Mr. Rowland's second marriage brought him two children, Albert and Victoria. The daughter became the wife of J. W. Hudson.

Wm R Rowland

# William Richard Rowland

WILLIAM RICHARD ROWLAND is distinguished in the citizenship of Southern California principally because of his pioneer and long continued responsible connection with petroleum oil development.

The year 1884 is a really ancient date in the history of petroleum on the Pacific Coast. In that year Mr. Rowland and Burdette Chandler started to bore for oil in the hills of Puente Rancho. That rancho, incidentally, was Mr. Rowland's birthplace. After several attempts to discover petroleum, they met with success, and the Puente Oil Company, which has grown out and developed from these preliminary investigations, is today one of the most successful and oldest companies in California. Mr. Rowland is president of the company and gives practically all his time to its affairs.

Mr. Rowland was born at the La Puente Rancho, in Los Angeles County, November 11, 1846, son of John Rowland and Dona Maria E. Martinez Rowland. As related in the story of his father and that of William Workman, the La Puente Rancho was acquired by these pioneers nearly eighty years ago.

William R. Rowland acquired his early education in the public schools, in the private school of William Wolfskill at Los Angeles, and during 1858-59-60 was a student in Santa Clara College. Until 1871 he managed his father's business, and then busied himself with his private affairs. He became interested in the petroleum oil industry through the discovery of an oil well on his ranch of twenty-six hundred acres, and as a means of developing the well commercially he had a pipe line constructed to the railroad. One of the first industries to use the crude oil as fuel was the Chino Sugar Factory. The oil resources of the Puente hills, due to the enterprise of Mr. Rowland, became one of the corner stones of the colossal industry subsequently developed in Southern California.

Mr. Rowland for many years has enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens, and has been a man of prominence in the life of his locality and the affairs of state. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County, and was re-elected, filling the office for about five years, during a period which tried the utmost resourcefulness, skill and courage of an official in that position. As a democrat he was appointed by Governor Budd a member of the Board of Trustees of the Whittier School and was influential in bringing that institution to a higher standard of efficiency and usefulness. Mr. Rowland is a member of the California Club and is widely known in business and social circles.

He married Miss Manuela Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have two children, Miss Nina and Mrs. Clarence Moore, both of Los Angeles.

Thos. O. Toland

# Thomas O. Toland

THOMAS O. TOLAND is a member of the prominent Los Angeles law firm of Andrew, Toland, Gregg & Andrews. His professional record in California is a long and enviable one and has made him widely known over the state. He is one of the oldest students of the Hastings College of Law and has been a member of the California bar over thirty years.

Mr. Toland was born at Bluff Springs, Clay County, Alabama, September 13, 1856, a son of James and Mildred Ann (Street) Toland. He grew up in Alabama, acquiring his early education in the common schools and at the Munford Academy, Andrew McDonald, president. In January, 1874, he entered the University of Virginia, remaining one term, and in the fall of the same year entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn in his native state.

Coming to California in January, 1875, he immediately entered the University of California at Berkeley. He was prominent in student activities, being editor of the “Besom,” a University paper, in 1876, and in 1877-78 was editor-in-chief of the “Berkeleyan,” which he changed from a college paper to a college magazine. He graduated from the Literary Department of the University with the class of 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was followed with the law course of Hastings College at Law and admission afterward to the California bar by the Supreme Court at Los Angeles. He has also practiced before the United States Courts, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States December 15, 1910.

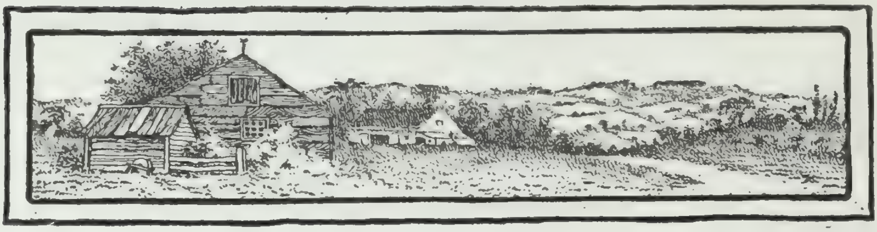
Between these dates he had a long and varied experience not only as a lawyer but as a teacher and worker. After leaving the University of California he was employed in the grocery business by R. G. Huston at Berkeley, and was a law clerk and student in the office of George D. Shadburne in San Francisco in 1878. In 1880 he taught mathematics in Brewer's Military Academy at San Mateo, was in charge of San Anselmo grammar school in Marin County in 1880-81, and worked in law offices and studied law during 1881-82, following which he again taught school from 1882 to 1886 at Hueneme and Santa Paula in Ventura County. He opened his first law office and also engaged in real estate at Santa Paula as a member of the realty firm of Guiberson & Toland in 1886. The same year the realty firm became Toland & Baker, and so continued until May, 1890, when he removed to San Buena Ventura, the county seat, to engage in law practice alone. He acquired the library, office and station of Hon. Lemuel C. McKeeby, who had removed to Los Angeles.

From 1893 to 1895 Mr. Toland was district attorney of Ventura County; was city attorney of San Buena Ventura in 1896-98; represented the Sixty-fifth District in the State Assembly in 1897-99; and from 1899 to 1903 was a member of the State Board of Equalization from the Fourth Equalization District. He did some notable work while serving on this board. In 1896 he supported George S. Patton against L. J. Rose, Sr., in the celebrated contest for the democratic nomination for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, which then included Los Angeles and the counties south. During the period 1884 to 1896 Mr. Toland was a member of the Board of Education of Ventura County. In 1906 he was the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of California, and took the highest popular vote given a democratic candidate for that office in twenty-five years.

In March, 1910, he removed to Los Angeles to become associated with Lewis W. Andrews in the practice of law. That association has developed into the present firm of Andrews, Toland, Gregg & Andrews, and the firm has been in charge of the legal department of the Union Oil Company of California since 1910.

Mr. Toland is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an Odd Fellow, having been a member of Santa Paula Lodge No. 314 since 1884. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the University of California; in politics is a democrat, and is a member of the Los Angeles County and the California State Bar associations, and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

August 16, 1900, he married Miss Carrie Anna Fleisher, of Santa Paula, California. She is a graduate of the State Normal School of Los Angeles and a member of the Eastern Star and the Ebell Club.



Faithfully Yours
John S. McGroarty

# John Steven McGroarty

JOHN STEVEN McGROARTY, poet, historian and playwright, was born in Foster Township, Luzerne County, in northeastern Pennsylvania, August 20, 1862. He is the son of Mary and Hugh Montgomery McGroarty, his father being a grandnephew of Gen. Richard Montgomery who was famous as one of Washington's generals in the American Revolution and who fell in the immortal assault on Quebec in 1778.

John Steven was educated in the parochial and public schools of his early home, and later pursued his studies in The Hillman Academy of Wilkes-Barre. At the age of sixteen years he entered the profession of teaching, which he abandoned at the end of three years to take up journalism, serving his apprenticeship on the Wilkes-Barre "Leader," of which he rose to be managing editor.

Taking an active interest in politics, Mr. McGroarty was elected Justice of the Peace the year he obtained his majority, being the youngest man to hold that office in the history of his native state. At twenty-six he was elected to be treasurer of Luzerne County, being also the youngest man ever elected to that office. At the expiration of his term as county treasurer he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar where he practiced law for three years, and then accepted an offer from Marcus Daly, the famous "Copper King" of Montana, to join his legal staff in the mountain state where he remained until the time of Mr. Daly's death. He then toured Old Mexico and the southwest, finally locating in California where he became chief editorial writer on the Los Angeles "Times" under the late Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. He held this position for a period of upwards of fifteen years, retiring from its active duties to prosecute special literary work of his own. He is still, however, a member of the staff of "The Times," contributing to its columns as an occasional and not infrequent writer.

Mr. McGroarty's best known books are the two volumes, "California" and "Wander Song," the one a fascinating narrative of the romantic history of the Golden State, and the other a volume of poems. He has also now in press with the publication firm of Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, a new California narrative which will appear under the title of "The High House," and which deals with a phase of history hitherto quite untouched by any other writer.

The one great and doubtless immortal literary production of John Steven McGroarty, however, is the now world-famed "Mission Play," produced for a season every year at Old Mission San Gabriel. The "Mission Play" is declared by Dr. Henry Van Dyke to be the world's greatest pageant drama. It has been visited by hundreds of thousands of people from every part of the globe and its prosperity and popularity increases with each passing year.

Mr. McGroarty's home in California is situated in a lovely nook of the Verdugo Hills, about twenty miles distant from Los Angeles. It is an ideal situation for a writing man, and it is a spot from which the world expects still greater inspirations from its well-beloved poet.

# Index

Amestoy, Domingo, 219
Amestoy, Michael F., 219
Andrews, A. V., 357
Avery, Moses N., 287

Bain, Ferdinand R., 39
Baker, Fred L., 166
Baker, Milo A., 168
Baker, Milo S., 165
Baldwin, Elias J., 67
Banning, Anne O., 331
Banning, Hancock, 329
Bartlett, Oswald, 319
Baum, L. Frank, 241
Behymer, Lynden E., (''Bee'') 173
Bilicke, Albert C., 45
Bixby, Lewellyn, 91
Blackstone, Nathaniel B., 283
Blankenhorn, David, 177
Book, Charles K., 337
Bridge, Norman, 203
Brown, Harrington, 169
Buffum, Asa M., 19
Buffum, Rebecca E., 18
Buffum, William M., 17
Burnham, Rufus W., 227

Canfield, Charles A., 367
Cantwell, John J., 99
Carhart, Henry S., 361
Castles, Alfred G. R., 137
Childs, Ozro W., 1
Clampitt, Edward A., 289
Clampitt, Margaret M., 290
Clark, Eli P., 89
Coate, Henry R., 111
Cochran, George I., 235

Daum, William H., 335
Davis, LeCompte, 323
De Tononi, Isabel R., 159
Doheny, Edward L., 13
Doheny, Edward L. Jr., 14
Dorsey, Susan M., 259
Double, Edward, 303
Drake, Charles R., 341
Drake, James C., 61
Dulin, Edgar S., 43
Dulin, Garrettson, 171

Earl, Jacob W., 97
Eckstrom, Albert A., 233
Etchemendy, Jean, 51

Fargo, Duane W., 181
Faris, William A., 23
Fay, John J. Jr., 307
Fleming, Thomas J., 355
Forman, Charles, 25
Forman, Mary A., 26
Frank, Herman W., 299
Freeman, Daniel, 57
Frost, Charles H., 217
Frost, Howard, 217
Fuller, Clarence M., 343
Fuller, George, 381

Gaffey, John T., 377
Gaffney, Robert J., 149
Germain, Eugene, 275
Getty, George F., 103
Gibbs, Robert A., 147
Gilfillan, Sennet W., 79
Glassell, Andrew V, 297
Glassell, Andrew Sr., 293
Gordon, Frederick V., 309

Haas, Walter F., 107
Haggarty, John J., 49
Hancock, George Allan, 35
Hancock, Henry, 31
Hanna, George, 179
Hay, W. H., 249
Hoak, E. K., 195
Holterhoff, Godfrey Jr., 255
Holton, George L., 109
Hopper, Charles B., 269
Hospital of the Good Samaritan, 261
Howland, Charles H., 59
Huntington, Henry E., 81
Hyatt, Chauncey W., 143
Hyatt, Mary J., 143

Ingraham, Irving E., 251

Jacobson, Nils, 247
Jarchow, Joachim H. F., 221
Jenkins, John J., 229
Johnson, Gail B., 237
Jones, Johnstone, 93

Kayser, Emil, 339
Kellogg, Fred R., 351
Kerckhoff, William G., 313
Koebig, Adolph H., 315

Lackey, Bertram D., 41
Larronde, Juana, 53
Larronde, Pierre, 53
Loeb, Adrien, 77
Lott, Melvina A., 223

Mack, George, 213
Meade, Agnes S., 141
Meade, G. Walter, 141
McCarthy, Daniel O., 271
McCollough, Alexander M. F., 277
McCollough, Vernon C., 279
McCoy, John C., 207
McGroarty, John S., 401
McNair, David, 327
McQuigg, Martin V., 215
Miller, John B., 123
Montgomery, Ernest A., 101
Montgomery, Francis S., 373
Montgomery, Gertrude P., 373
Montgomery, James A., 151
Moses, Cassius M., 163
Mosier, Martin H., 345
Mullen, Andrew, 63
Musser, Henry L., 265

Newmark, Harris, 125
Newmark, Maurice H., 127
Newport, Fred P., 379
Nordlinger, Louis S., 120
Nordlinger, Simon, 119

Oldfield, Barney, 353
Orcutt, Leafie Sloan, 185
Ortega, Emilio C., 87
Ortega, Concepcion Dominguez, 87

Page Military Academy, 147
Parker, Claude I., 311
Patton, George S., 191
Patton, George S. Jr., 193
Peck, George H., 55
Pelanconi, Antonio, 157
Pelanconi, Lorenzo A., 157
Pellissier, Germain, 145
Phillips, Lee A., 113
Ponet, Ellen J., 376
Ponet, Victor, 375
Powers, John F., 75
Prather, Will C., 199
Price, Frank T., 153

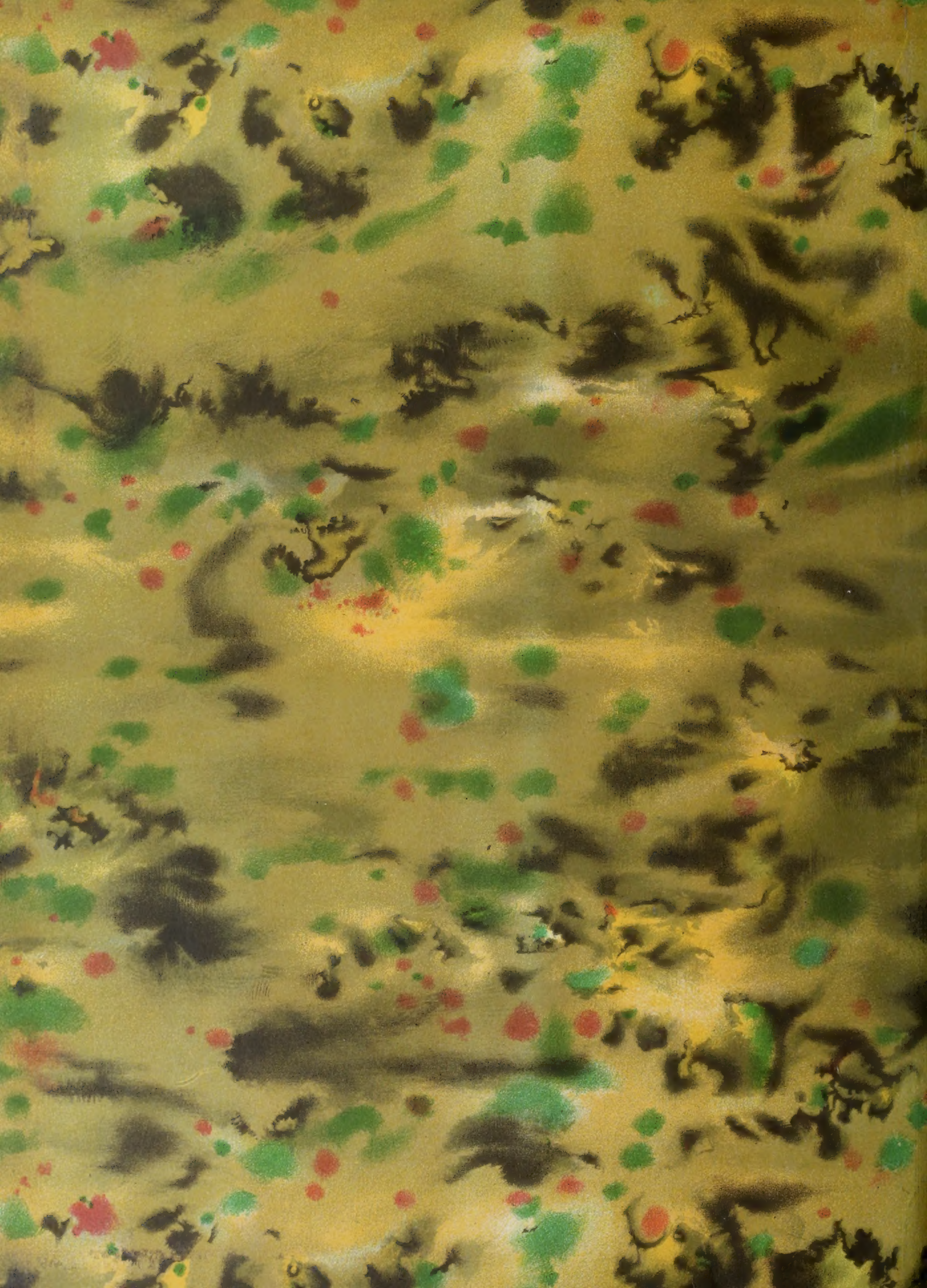
Ralphs, Albert G. Jr., 136
Ralphs, George A., 135
Red Cross Shop, The, 331
Rhoades, Nelson O., 161
Rhodes, Allin L., 301
Ross, Ida H., 33
Rowland, Charlotte M., 29
Rowland, John, 395
Rowland, William R., 397
Rowntree, John T., 131
Rush, Judson R., 325
Russell, John N. Jr., 201

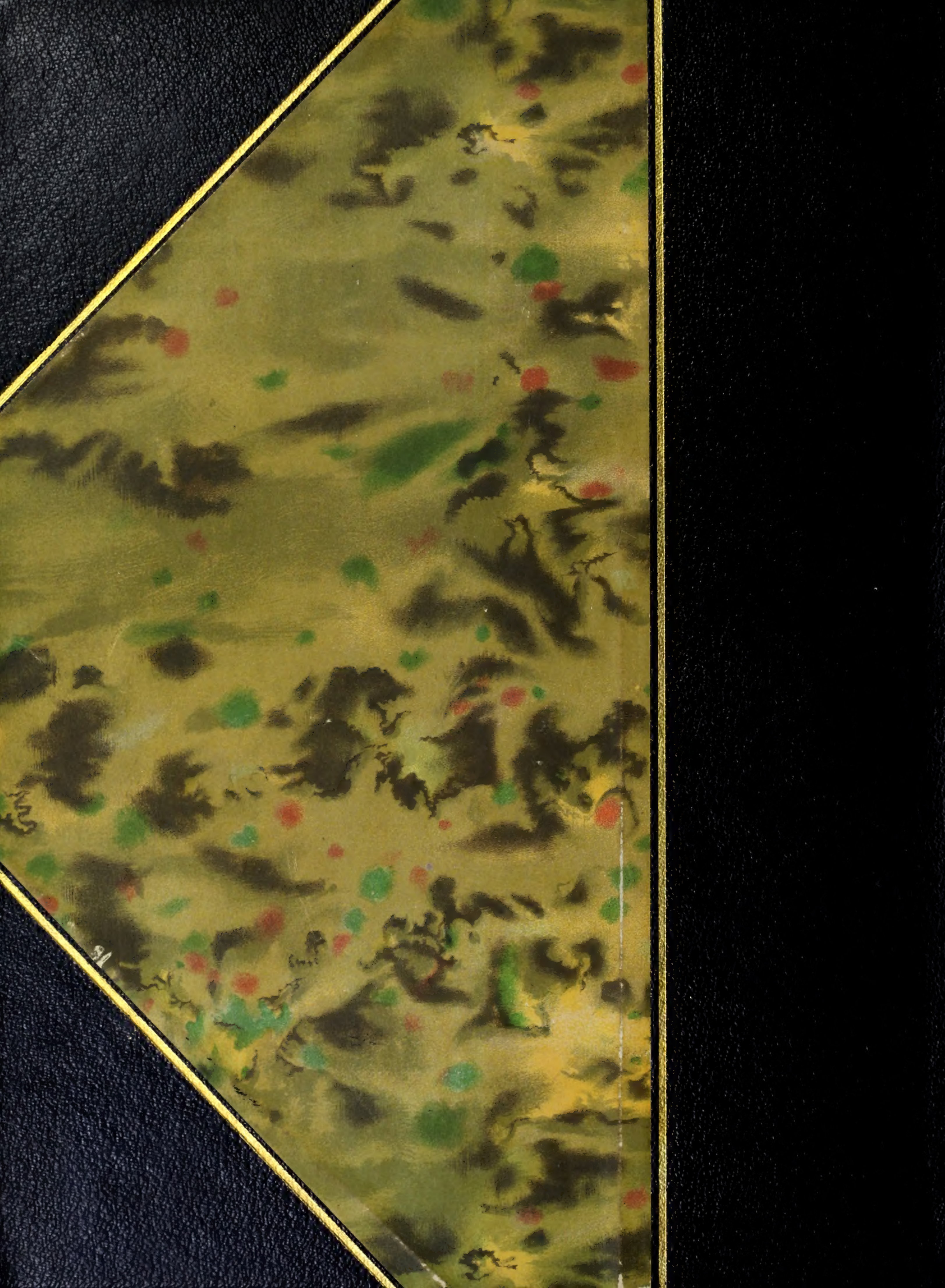
Sabichi, Frank, 155
Sabichi, G. Carlos, 359
Safford, George S., 257
Sargent, Edwin W., 85
Sartori, Joseph F., 47
Scott, William B., 365
Sellers, Edgar E., 129
Sepulveda, Jose D., 305
Sepulveda, Maria, 305
Sherman, Moses H., 321
Shirley, Ira W., 183
Slusher, Margaret F., 73
Smith, Spencer H., 291
Solomon, Fred H., 253
Spellacy, Timothy, 37
Strassberger, Carl Clemens, 245

Taylor, Frank W., 317
Temple, Francis P. F., 385
Temple, John H., 389
Temple, Jonathan, 383
Thorpe, Spencer R., 21
Toland, Thomas O., 399
Tononi, Giacomo, 159
Tononi, Isabel R. De, 159
Toplitzky, Joseph, 371

Walker, Mrs. Horatio Jr., 262
Waterman, J. M., 117
Whitley, H. J., 347
Wilson, Benjamin D., 187
Wilson, George J., 105
Wilson, John K., 284
Workman, Boyle, 9
Workman, William, 391
Workman, William H., 3
Workman, William H. Jr., 65

Yarnell, B. F., 281
Yarnell, Jesse, 197



GETTY CENTER LIBRARY
3 3125 00594 6468